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Gustav Husak waves to crowd as he walks with Leonid Brezhnev in Prague.

Soviet Leader Seems Wears**Brezhnev in Prague 10 Years Later**

PRAGUE, May 30 (UPI) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today began his first visit to Czechoslovakia in five years and witnesses reported that he walked heavily and looked tired.

Crowds lined Prague's streets and cheered Mr. Brezhnev, 71, when he arrived from Moscow to start a four-day visit, three months short of the 10th anniversary of a Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, which checked a radical Communist movement.

The Soviet leader, wearing five medals pinned to the lapel of a dark business suit, smiled broadly as he drove from the airport and through the streets of the capital with the Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak at his side.

But witnesses said Mr. Bre-

zhnev looked weary as he greeted Mr. Husak and other leaders and said his walk was heavy as he insisted a military honor guard.

In Moscow, Soviet television showed Mr. Brezhnev boarding an Aeroflot airliner at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport. The Soviet leader climbed the boarding ramp alone, holding onto the railing with his right hand.

Dissident Is Arrested

Soviet and Czechoslovak flags fluttered side by side in the brilliant sunshine in Prague's central Wenceslas Square and other downtown areas to mark Mr. Brezhnev's first visit to Czechoslovakia since February 1973.

At the same time the Prague radio announced today the arrest

Warn Against Warlike Posture**Peking Assails Kremlin at UN**

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 30 (NYT) — China called the Soviet Union "the most dangerous source of a new world war" yesterday and warned Washington that a policy of appeasing Moscow would only bring war closer.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua, speaking in the General Assembly's special session on disarmament, accused the Soviet Union and the United States of duplicit in preaching disarmament while expanding and perfecting their weaponry.

He was harsher on the Soviet Union, ridiculing its disarmament proposals over the years as worthless and hypocritical and charging that Soviet strategy was designed to eliminate U.S. influence in all parts of the world.

"The Soviet Union is increasing its military threat to Western Europe, striving to expand its influence in the Middle East and carrying out a series of military adventures in Africa," Mr. Huang said, adding:

"Facts show that this superpower, flaunting the label of socialism, is more aggressive and adventurous than the other superpower; it is the most dangerous source of a new world war and is sure to be its chief instigator."

Soviet Delegate Leaves

Oleg Troyanovsky, the Soviet delegate, left the hall during the speech. Chinese officials said that they expect a Soviet response today.

Mr. Huang's remarks were made

States and the Soviet Union of seeking to stall progress at the current session by contending that they had made major progress in their own arms control talks.

He said it was a deliberate falsehood to contend that the expected new Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty would be a major contribution, adding: "In the eight years of SALT, the Soviet Union has brought its once backward nuclear arsenal up to a par with that of the other superpower."

Mr. Huang said that any new accord at best would limit the number of long-range missiles and

bombers but not the continued qualitative improvement of weapons. "What is there to boast about in such agreements?" he asked.

Mr. Huang also denied that it would be a major step for the Russians and the Americans to reach an agreement that would prohibit underground nuclear tests in addition to the present ban on explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, since such an accord would not limit the development or use of the weapons in existing stockpiles.

Their proposals in various guises serve the single purpose of consolidating their positions as nuclear overlords so that they may freely subject other countries to nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail," he said.

Addressing himself to the United States, he said it was necessary "to guard against appeasement in the struggle for disarmament."

He accused the Soviet Union of deploying its fleet so as to form a virtual naval encirclement of Western Europe and of readying itself for a surprise attack.

Mr. Huang said that it was the Soviet Union's warlike moves, such as the stationing of a million troops along the Chinese border, that had compelled Peking to strengthen its preparations.

Meanwhile, the government reported that retail prices in April rose 1.1 percent from a month earlier — the sharpest monthly growth since September 1976.

(See story page 9.)

Israel Presses**Brazil to Act on****War Criminal**

JERUSALEM, May 30 (AP) — Israel is pressing for the extradition from Brazil of Franz Gustav Wagner, wanted as a Nazi war criminal, and for his speedy trial in either Austria or West Germany, officials said today.

Wagner, alleged to be a commander of the Treblinka and Sobibor extermination camps, was identified in a Brazilian news photograph by Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna. Wagner was pictured at a celebration of Adolf Hitler's 90th birthday.

Following reports that Wagner had been detained in São Paulo, Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir cabled Brazil asking that Wagner be held until extradition proceedings are completed, the officials said.

Israeli diplomats have asked Bonn and Vienna to speed up the extradition. State Prosecutor Gabriel Bach, who was in Vienna on other business, was assisting Austrian authorities in the Wagner case, the Israelis said.

Israel has no extradition treaty with Brazil.

Adultery Is No Longer a Crime As Spain Scraps Franco-Era Law

MADRID, May 30 (UPI) — Extramarital sex ceased to be a crime in Spain today.

The government's Official Gazette published a new law that removed adultery from the criminal code. It also abolished the punishment of six months to six years in prison for offenders.

The old adultery law, which feminists called "medieval," was one of the first to be reformed by the new democratic Spanish Parliament.

Feminist groups led the campaign against the Franco-era law because it declared women guilty for just one offense. Men, on the other hand, had to carry on scandalously with a mistress over a certain period of time before they were jailed.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said today that no one was in jail for adultery. "It has probably been several years since anyone was actually in jail for that," he said.

Adultery remains grounds for separation but divorce in Spain is illegal. If the draft constitution is adopted, however, it will legalize divorce.

**Says It Exceeds Needs****Carter Is Critical of Extent Of Soviet Military Buildup**

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 30 (IHT) — President Carter opened the two-day NATO summit meeting today by sharply criticizing the Soviet bloc's military build-up and its involvement in African affairs.

"The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries pose a military threat to our alliance which far exceeds their legitimate security needs," Mr. Carter declared.

"We cannot be sure of countering the future military threat unless our alliance modernizes its forces and adds additional military power," he warned.

"As I speak today, the activities of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa are preventing individual nations from charting their own course," the president told the leaders of the 14 nations that, with the United States, make up the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance. "As members of the world's greatest alliance, we cannot be indifferent to these events — because of what they mean for Africa and because of their effect on the long-term interests of the alliance."

Dissent by Ecevit

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit publicly dissented from President Carter's ominous view of the growing Soviet military threat and urged NATO ministers to focus on greater East-West understanding.

Mr. Ecevit, acting as honorary chairman of the conference, delivered an opening statement filled with subtleties that reflected many of Turkey's current difficulties and dissatisfactions.

"NATO should try to become a more effective agent of positive change in this rapidly evolving world," he told the assembled ministers, "and it should seek a dynamic rather than static balance — dynamic in a way that would eventually change the nature of detente itself."

In calling for an increase in NATO military might, Mr. Carter pledged that "the United States will maintain strategic nuclear equivalence with the Soviet Union" and also promised that this country "will play its part" in supplying conventional and tactical forces also.

In addition, the president



President Carter speaks to delegates at the opening of NATO's meeting in Washington.

warned that the alliance, while its interests center on Europe, should not confine its vigilance to that area. He reminded the session that "in recent years, Soviet power has increasingly penetrated beyond the North Atlantic area."

Observers saw this as a call for the expansion of NATO's traditional role, but during a press conference late yesterday, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that no such step was being planned.

Administration sources, howev-

er, said that the president was not necessarily contemplating this type of expansion but was more concerned in establishing bilateral and multilateral agreements to contain Soviet expansion in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

The NATO meeting followed a year of careful preparations aimed at developing long-range programs to counter the Soviet threat. These include the development of an integrated allied air defense over the next 15 years, and major improvements in anti-tank weapons, chemical warfare defense, mobility of forces, naval forces, communications and countermeasures. To do this, NATO nations will have to increase military expenditures by 3 percent yearly from 1979 to 1984, with a total expenditure estimated at over \$80 billion.

According to Mr. Luns, the Soviet Union has increased its military spending 5 percent each year over the last decade, 10 times the increase in NATO spending for the same period.

Spending Rises Seen

During a number of closed sessions during the next two days, alliance leaders will consider these various proposals and decide on what course to take. There apparently is general agreement that significant increases in military spending will have to be made.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Carter warned that "for more than a decade, the military power of the Soviet Union has steadily expanded," and added that "I am gratified that America's allies are joining would not develop into open conflict without the help of the Soviet-Cuban intervention."

To try to check that intervention on a regular basis, he said, "We first have to see what the African states can do, and will do."

"We are not defending in Africa a regime, or a man, anywhere," he said. "We are trying to help this continent maintain stability," because the resources and attention "spent on prevention of destabilization are lost to development, and we think Africa has better things to do than to fight . . ."

Mr. de Guiringaud's comments showed that President Carter discussed with France's president the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

After Carter, Giscard Reportedly Agree on Continent's Defense**Paris Talks Planned on Soviet, Cuban Role in Africa**

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — France and the United States, with different national constraints on their actions, have agreed to help African nations defend themselves against "destabilizing external forces" if those nations put together "some operative arrangement," French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said yesterday.

That was agreed upon by Presidents Carter and Valery Giscard d'Estaing in their White House dinner meeting Friday night, Mr. de Guiringaud confirmed in an interview with The Washington Post.

[Meanwhile, the State Department said today an international conference will be held in Paris next week to discuss a joint Western and African response to Soviet and Cuban military involvement in Africa, Reuters reported. Speaker Hodding Carter 3d announced that the United States would attend the meeting but said he did not know which other countries would take part.

That was agreed upon by Presidents Carter and Valery Giscard d'Estaing in their White House dinner meeting Friday night, Mr. de Guiringaud confirmed in an interview with The Washington Post.

France already has shown its willingness to back those African states who are willing to defend themselves," Mr. de Guiringaud said, referring especially to the parachute drop by French Legionnaires on the then-besieged copper-mining center of Kolwezi in Zaire's Shaba province.

Carter "Willing"

He said that Mr. Carter "has shown a willingness to do the same — as much as present congressional legislation permits. He also has indicated his intention to get from Congress more flexibility."

Mr. de Guiringaud said that during the last two years "we see Cuban forces — regular forces — and large bodies of Soviet military advisers active in Africa — in Angola, in the Horn of Africa, in Mozambique, and we see the hand of the Cubans in many of the destabilizing Congress more flexibility."

The talks were to have been held last month, but were called off.

Cyrus Not a Topic

The difficult Cyrus issue, which also divides the two NATO members, was not expected to come up at those talks. Greek sources said. They said that Greece was continuing to insist that Turkey discuss its

Shaba, which the administration said it would do.

There is strong resistance in Congress to loosening the Vietnam war-inspired restrictions imposed on presidential options in foreign involvements.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, who last weekend said the administration had failed to convince him that "the president's

hands are tied" unjustifiably, nevertheless called yesterday for consideration of stronger action against the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa.

Sen. Byrd, in remarks prepared for delivery to the DDCI in Cleveland, Miss., said that it was time to consider cutting back U.S.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Ecevit Plans Moscow Visit**Greece, Turkey Agree to Renew Talks**

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP) — The premiers of Greece and Turkey held two hours of talks last night on the eve of the NATO summit and agreed to resume technical negotiations on problems that separate their countries and threaten NATO's stability.

I am always in the necessity of re-establishing good relations and cooperation between our neighboring and allied countries," Turkish Foreign Minister Suukru Elekdag, general-secretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, read a joint communique that said the two leaders had a wide-ranging and frank exchange of views on all matters of common concern. The statement

concerns over Cyprus with the Cypriot government.

Western officials had hoped for some sign of goodwill between the Greeks and Turks on the eve of the two-day NATO summit, which opened today. At the end of last night's meeting, Suukru Elekdag, general-secretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, read a joint communique that said the two leaders had a wide-ranging and frank exchange of views on all matters of common concern. The statement

said the two countries will pursue their dialogue in search of peaceful solutions.

Ecevit Says Russia No Threat, Sets Visit

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — Mr. Ecevit said yesterday that he felt no threat to his country from the Soviet Union, and that he is going to Moscow next month and probably will sign a "political document" affirming each country's good will toward the other.

In an interview last night shortly after his arrival for the opening of the NATO summit meeting, Mr. Ecevit stressed his unhappiness with the Carter administration's failure so far to get the three-year-old arms embargo against Turkey lifted.

He said that even if the embargo is finally ended, Turkey will undertake a new defense policy that inevitably will reduce its military contribution to NATO.

His comments were at wide variance with the general expressions of concern voiced by many Western leaders about what they have called the expansionism of the Soviet Union in Europe and Africa. Joseph Luns, the secretary general

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit in Washington yesterday.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Says It Could Block Surprise Thrust**Haig Sees NATO as Improved**

By Joseph Fitchett

MONS, Belgium, May 30 (IHT) — Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the supreme Allied military commander, believes that NATO has improved its forward defenses enough to block any surprise Warsaw Pact thrust in Europe, and he thinks that the Zaire crisis may have marked a turning point in alerting Western governments to Soviet-backed destabilization in Africa.

In a recent interview here at the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), Gen. Haig stressed the new dangers inherent in Soviet probes in Africa and the Middle East, a trend that he sees threatening access by Western industrialized states to raw materials and energy supplies.

He also sees the trend as a reflection of the Soviet Union's enhanced global military strength and self-confidence.

At the same time, he said he was "cautiously optimistic" that NATO



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

maintain its deterrence in Western Europe.

New Dispositions

He described a crash program of corrective defense dispositions that had countered any threat of a Soviet thrust across the north German plains. And he said this year of "considerable achievement" made him optimistic about the outcome of the NATO summit meeting now in session in Washington.

Gen. Haig's concern for the immediate future was focused on Africa and the Middle East. He warned that "NATO has got to learn that there can be no NATO security if member nations continue to ignore events on the alliance area's periphery . . . which threaten Western industrialized states' health and vitality."

The problem of the Western world today, he said, is the insecurity of these areas, which are called fertile fields for the "proselytizing effects of massive Soviet military power."

Outlining the threat, Gen. Haig said that enhanced Soviet strength, the result, he said, of "relentless" budget expansion, had enabled the Soviet Union to project military power to points far outside the Soviet sphere of hegemony — a gamble avoided since the Cuban missile crisis.

Two-Tiered Strategy

The West faces an "extremely ominous, two-tiered strategy," he said, in which the Soviet Union first "seizes legitimate liberation movements" — or fabricates them with Soviet resources, or else uses any gimmick — like protection of borders — which they care to apply."

In a second phase, he said, Moscow uses the pretext "to justify direct intervention in the conflict through massive infusions of military equipment or through the direct employment of Soviet proxy forces."

Gen. Haig said that Soviet arms sales to the Third World have reached 50 percent higher than U.S. sales and that 40,000 Cubans are present in Africa today.

As examples of what he called this "global Brezhnev doctrine" of Soviet intervention, Gen. Haig cited the Horn of Africa conflict, which, he said, put two Soviet-armed countries "at each other's jugular," and what he said was Soviet involvement in nearly half of all African nations.

Signs of Consensus

He said he had been encouraged that, in the reaction to events in Zaire, there were "some signs of a political consensus" evolving among NATO countries that the West has written to react in a coherent way to Soviet activities in Africa.

Coinciding with Soviet pressure in Africa, he said NATO had "a major success" in strengthening its defenses across West Germany's northern plain, a traditional invasion route.

Several books by European officers in 1975 had warned that a Soviet-launched "standing-stair" war — a sneak attack with existing Soviet forward units, depriving NATO of warning time — would enable Warsaw Pact forces to be on the Rhine in 48 hours.

In response, Gen. Haig has, among other moves, increased anti-tank devices fivefold, to check any armored thrust on the plain and moved forward brigades of British, German and U.S. troops, apparently to avoid yielding German territory to an aggressor.

Gen. Haig said warning time has been improved because military indicators of Warsaw Pact communications and other readiness moves can be better monitored, thanks to NATO's electronic capabilities and the availability of satellites for overhead photography.

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On Treatment of Chinese**Vietnam Accuses Peking Of Distortion in Dispute**

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, May 30 (NYT) — In a strongly worded statement, Hanoi said yesterday that it wanted to preserve its friendship with China, but it charged that Peking was deliberately distorting a dispute over the treatment of Chinese residents in Vietnam for nationalistic purposes.

"The Vietnamese people are not so stupid as to seek trouble with China," said an article in Vietnam's Communist Party newspaper, Nhan Dan. The Vietnamese "consider it extremely important" to "preserve their friendship with the fraternal Chinese people," the article added.

But the newspaper once again denied that Vietnam had persecuted its Chinese ethnic minority, as Peking has contended, and said that "false reports" about the situation were being "cranked up" by Chinese papers and television. The article was signed by Commentator, an indication that it was an official government pronouncement.

Shooting Is Charged

[United Press International reported today that China accused Vietnamese soldiers of firing on some of the refugees fleeing Vietnam. At least two were wounded, it quoted the Chinese news agency as saying in a dispatch monitored in Hong Kong.]

[China said that the "serious incident" occurred Saturday near the Chinese town of Tung-hsing and Pho Tho Xuan on the Vietnam side of the border. The shooting described by the agency allegedly occurred when a group of 53 Chinese

people were trying to cross a river from Vietnam into China.]

[They met with two dozen Vietnamese army men and some of them suddenly began firing a dozen shots at them. With the people in the boats thrown into panic and confusion, the boats lost control and drifted down the river.]

[Then, a dozen other Vietnamese army men strafed them with machine gun fire from a sailing boat, wounding Huang Chen-szu, a 60-year-old woman, in the shoulder and the palm, and Yang Yueh-ku, an 18-year-old girl, in the wrist.]

[The Americans, from the National Council of Churches, are among the first Westerners allowed to visit Saigon since the crackdown on private commerce last month.]

[China yesterday kept up its verbal attacks on Vietnam with further accounts in its press and television of alleged persecution of Chinese in Vietnam.]

[The Vietnamese newspaper suggested yesterday that it was more than a coincidence that China had launched its charges soon after Cambodia had escalated its border attacks on Vietnam. The newspaper also noted that the charges followed Hanoi's campaign to nationalize business.]

[One should ask," the newspaper commented, should nationalization of business, which China has carried out itself, "stop in socialist Vietnam before the wealth of number of capitalists of Chinese origin?"

Nhan Dan noted that while China complained over the fate of Chinese in Vietnam, "it has not said nothing about the plight of hundreds of thousands of Chinese working people and their families in Cambodia."

An estimated 500,000 Chinese were in Cambodia, most of them in the country's cities, which were emptied by the Cambodian Communists after their victory. Their fate is unknown.

Carter, Giscard Reported Agreed on Africa Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

of NATO, told a news conference yesterday that he was gloomy about the world situation because of Soviet military actions around the world.

Two Interpretations

The disclosure, after much speculation in Ankara, that Mr. Ecevit is definitely going to Moscow will probably be seen by Greece's supporters on Capitol Hill as an attempt to pressure Congress into agreeing with the administration and lifting the embargo. But Mr. Ecevit insisted he was not trying to blackmail anyone.

He asserted that Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union are improving, and he said that his visit, to start June 21, will mark the detente between the two countries. Turkey's defense policy "to a large extent dates to the time of the cold war," he said. "We ought to have a new defense concept that fits the period of detente better."

He indicated that without an end to the arms embargo, placed on Turkey by Congress in 1975 because of its occupation of nearly 40 percent of Cyprus in 1974, Turkey's contribution to NATO would drop more than if the embargo was lifted and Turkey was allowed more loans and grants.

Mr. Ecevit's main concern centered on his own part of the world, and he stressed that he wanted better relations with Greece.

View Explained

When asked about the apparent divergence between his view of the world and that expressed by Mr. Luns and such Americans as Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national-security adviser, Mr. Ecevit said that the American attitude toward Turkey — the lack of any concerted effort to lift the embargo — did not indicate a genuine fear of the Russians.

"About detente," he said, "Both sides complain about each other, now and then, but I believe the United States and the Soviet Union have every interest in continuing detente."

Mr. Ecevit said that Turkey would remain in the NATO alliance even if it altered its defense and political relationships.

Mr. Luns, in his news conference at the State Department, said that "when one looks at the backdrop of the present situation, one cannot be overly optimistic." He said there was "uneasiness over Soviet-inspired interventions in Africa and other parts of the world."

Chiharu Visit Hamburg

HAMBURG, May 30 (AP) — A Chinese delegation under the leadership of Deputy Premier Gu Mu arrived here today for a two-day visit.

A retired major was sentenced to 15 years, two officers were given 10 years and 11 others received five-year sentences, press reports said today. The sentences were passed yesterday.

Chiharu was released by about 70 persons who were released from jail in 1972 by President Anwar Sadat at the start of his political liberalization policies. They had been jailed in the mid-1960s under the regime of late President Gamal Abdel Nasser after a member of the ruling political party was killed at Kamishli village 36 miles north of Cairo.

ued involvement of the Soviet Union and its ally, Cuba, in internal affairs and conflicts" in Africa, "indicates that the Soviet Union has not swerved from its commitment to foment chaos wherever it believes it can benefit."

His remarks came after Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said on television Sunday that the administration believed "that the evidence we have . . . sustains the conclusion that the Cuban government, and in some measure the Soviet government, bear the responsibility" for what he called "a belligerent act of force" against Zaire.

Mr. de Guiringaud said that the French paratroops who went into Kolwezi May 19 "haven't seen any Cubans or any other foreigners," but that people in Kolwezi said "there were Cubans, even say Europeans, and even some said there were East Germans at the beginning, coming with the so-called Kasanga gendarmes."

Six Die in Iran Floods

TEHRAN, May 30 (Reuters) — Flash floods have hit nine villages in northeastern Iran, killing at least six persons, newspapers here reported today.

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Seeks Pact for '81 Lunar Orbit

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI) — U.S. space officials left for Europe during the weekend with the hope of securing the most significant space agreement with the Soviet Union since three astronauts and three cosmonauts flew together in Earth orbit three years ago.

The U.S. delegates will attempt to reach an agreement with their

Soviet counterparts in which U.S. scientific instruments would be flown in an unmanned Soviet spacecraft put into orbit around the moon. The flight would not take place until 1981 at the earliest.

Delegations from both countries will be in Innsbruck, Austria, all this week and part of the next, attending a regular meeting of the Committee for Space Research. One of the top matters on the agenda

of both the U.S. and Soviet delegations is the use by both of the Soviet lunar polar orbiter.

Radiactivity Readings

The U.S. instruments involved in the discussions are understood to be refined versions of the instruments carried into lunar orbit by the last three Apollo crews. These instruments measured radioactivity in the lunar crust and identified mineral distribution around that portion of the moon 10 to 15 degrees on each side of the lunar equator.

The Soviet Union is planning to put a spacecraft into orbit around the moon's lunar north and south poles. That polar orbit would take it over the entire surface of the moon during the course of its flight.

The U.S. instruments, already proven during the last three Apollo flights, would do the same thing for the uncharted regions of the moon that they did for the lunar equatorial region during their Apollo flights.

Scientists estimate that radioactivity and mineral distribution have been mapped or about 20 percent of the moon. The joint mission would map the remainder.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration tried to start its own lunar polar orbiter mission this year, but was unable to get it approved by the White House because of its cost. The fact that the Soviet Union seems intent on flying the same mission opened the possibility of a joint flight.

Soviet Expense

Most of the expense involved in the lunar mission would be borne by the Soviet Union. Only the scientific instruments carried in the spacecraft would be from the United States.

Space scientists are eager to get an agreement with the Soviet Union, even in the light of the conviction of Soviet physicist Yuri Orlov on charges of slandering the Soviet state. Mr. Orlov's conviction has resulted in the cancellation by 28 American physicists of planned visits this summer to the Soviet Union.

"We want to keep as many doors open between the two countries as we can," said a space scientist who asked not to be identified. "This agreement to fly to the moon together is one of our best chances to do that."

**Bombing Wave
In Italy Blamed
On Terrorists**

ROME, May 30 (UPI) — A Communist Party office in Rome and a Fiat auto showroom in Venice were severely damaged today by bombs believed to have been planted by terrorists.

Speculated terrorist also bombed a Socialist Party office outside the capital, burned the car of a rightist sympathizer in Milan and set off two bombs under a bridge on the island of Sardinia.

Damage was heaviest at the Communist Party office, where police said that the bomb was made with mine powder. The interior of the office was destroyed. In Venice, the bomb at the Fiat showroom shattered windows and destroyed two automobiles, causing an estimated \$24,000 in damage.

Police said the bombs beneath the bridge in Nuoro, Sardinia, were designed "more to make noise than to cause damage."

Kidnap Victim Freed

TARANTO, Italy, May 30 (AP) — Vincenzo Patano, 51, an olive oil merchant, was released last night by kidnappers after 53 days of captivity. Police sources said that relatives paid about a million lire (\$1.1 million) for his freedom.

Mafia Killing in Palermo

PALERMO, Sicily, May 30 (AP) — Reputed Mafia chieftain Giuseppe di Cristina, 45, was shot to death by two gunmen in a central downtown street here today.

Associated Press
Fireball hangs over refinery after yesterday's blast.**4 Killed, 17 Hurt as Explosions Rip Through Texas Oil Refinery**

TEXAS CITY, Texas, May 30 (UPI)

— A chain-reaction explosion ripped through a crude-oil refinery today, killing four persons and injuring at least 17 others in this coastal city.

Within minutes of the initial early-morning explosion at the 10-block-long plant of Texas City Refining Inc., the explosions spread to two nearby 55,000-gallon storage tanks, sending an "orange fireball" soaring 500 feet into the night sky in Houston, 45 miles away.

Cause of the explosion was not immediately known, but a process engineer from an Amoco refinery said a new process unit was being completed at the plant.

This darker side of the competition to enter the medical profession also includes bribery of politicians whose legislative power over appropriations for state-supported schools gives them leverage in the admissions practices of some public institutions.

Documents made available to The New York Times concerning the admission of the student whose father is a department store executive also offer an intimate glimpse of the difficulties, pressures and subterfuges that medical school applicants and their families become involved in.

The father declined an invitation by The New York Times to discuss

**EEC, Comecon Fail to Agree
On Trade Pact**

MOSCOW, May 30 (AP) — The

first negotiations between the European Economic Community and the Soviet Union's Comecon ended today after an all-night session in which there was disagreement on eventual trade between the two economic bodies, a Common Market official said.

But the two sides decided to continue their discussions on the expert level in Brussels, probably in July, Wilhelm Haferkamp, head of external affairs for the European Commission, said at a news conference.

Mr. Haferkamp, a West German, said that the discussions on trade were frank and clear, meaning that the negotiators presented conflicting positions.

"We managed to reach a satisfactory form of words by which we did not agree to include trade in any agreement with Comecon," Mr. Haferkamp said.

Admission Bribes Reported in U.S.**Cash Can Win Spot in Medical School**

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT)

The two men have much in common. Both were born in New York and grew up there. The fathers of both are well-to-do, one the vice president of a major department store, the other a liquor distributor. And both men wanted to become doctors, although their college grades were not the best.

Now, both men are becoming doctors, although they took widely divergent routes. One son applied to and was rejected by 27 medical schools, gaining a place in a freshman class only after his father had pledged a \$50,000 donation to the

other father was asked to donate \$10,000 to the same school but his son, whose applications had been rejected by a dozen schools, refused to allow the payment. Instead, he attended medical school at the University of Bologna in Italy, received his degree and is about to start practicing medicine in the New York area.

In both cases the school soliciting the contributions was the Chicago Medical School. According to court records, this institution in recent years has solicited and accepted pledges of more than \$10 million from the parents and friends of students before their admission.

Going On For Years

The linking of donations to admission is condemned by such groups as the Association of American Medical Colleges and the American Medical Association. Yet it is a practice that not only has been going on for years but also appears to be escalating, with deans of a few schools reporting offers of as much as \$250,000 for admission.

"I never had such an experience," he advised. "All the questions had to do with finances."

The student said that the week after the interview, the man who had acted as the school's go-between told him that there was a "problem" with finance and that a payment of \$10,000 had to be made.

"It was extortion, pure and simple, and I couldn't let my father do it," he said. "I then was given an

acceptance by Bologna, so I went there."

While studying in Italy, he said, he met many U.S. students who were aware that places had been available in U.S. medical schools if large donations were made, and whose families had been prepared to make such payments.

"But they hadn't made contact with the right people and didn't go," he said. The second student said he also had heard that political influence had been used to secure the admissions of students to medical schools in New York and Ohio.

He said that he was aware that graduates of foreign medical schools have second-class reputations in U.S. medicine.

"This is a stigma I'll have all my professional life," he said, "and I'll never be able to tell people that I'm an FMG [foreign medical graduate] because I refused to pay."

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**Tick Called Carrier
Of Lyme Arthritis**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 30 (UPI) — Doctors at Yale University believe that they have identified a tick as the carrier of Lyme arthritis — a disease found near Lyme, Long Island Sound and Cape Cod.

They said the tick, known as *Ixodes scapularis*, is about the size of a pencil point and is confined to southeastern Connecticut and areas around Long Island Sound and Cape Cod.

In another comment that sound-

ed a new note of caution and concern about Western support for "moderate" governments in Africa, the normally activist King Hassan II declared that Morocco would send combat troops "to restore order" in Zaire's strife-torn Shaba province only if other African countries join in forming an emergency military force for Zaire.

"I will not go there alone again," the Moroccan monarch said in an interview with Katherine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post. He emphasized that he would be the last to Zaire as he did in 1977, when he helped President Mobutu Sese Seko reconquer Shaba.

"We are willing to send troops," the king said during a 90-minute discussion at the royal palace, "but we want friendly countries neighboring Zaire also to make at least a symbolic effort to show that it is not a problem that concerns only President Mobutu and me. It is a strategic problem for the entire region."

Mr. Mobutu, who was here for discussions with King Hassan indicated in Paris last week that he was counting on Morocco to send five units of combat troops immediately to protect the battered mining town of Kolwezi from a resurgence of guerrilla attacks that cost the lives of at least 260 whites and Africans earlier this month.

A failure by the Moroccans to come to the aid of President Mobutu a second time could be a crippling blow for his regime. The French, Belgian, American and African workers who ran Shaba's copper and cobalt mines, which are vital to Zaire's flagging economy, are certain to refuse to return to work as long as there is not a strong protective force in the field to support the Zairian army.

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Aging Madrid Subway a Costly Burden

Spain Officials Split on Metro's Future

By Stanley Meisler

King Alfonso XIII
...inaugurated metro in 1919

MADRID, May 30 — The Madrid subway system, troubled by dangerous accidents, is like an aging orphan that nobody wants. Its owners have asked the government to nationalize it. The government wants the city of Madrid to take it over, but the mayor insists that the city does not have the money to run it.

At stake is far more than a relic of the past. The system, known as the metro, carries 1,240,000 passengers a day. It is the cheapest and most efficient way to move through the center of the city.

It would be even more useful if 8½ miles of new line, built by the government in the last few years, were put in use. But the owner, the Compañía Metropolitano de Madrid, says that it cannot afford to run the new extension.

The metro's troubles became too sensational to ignore in early May when there were two collisions in four days. In all, 256 persons were injured. The two collisions raised to 17 the number of metro accidents in the last three years.

Old Equipment

Since old equipment and inadequate maintenance seemed to have contributed to some of the accidents, the government knew something had to be done about the metro's financial troubles.

Pressured by publicity over the accidents and the large number of victims, the government of Premier Adolfo Suárez and King Juan Carlos appointed a commission to operate the metro temporarily with \$42.5 million in government funds while the Cortes, Spain's parliament, decides what to do about it in the long run.

The metro is not as popular as it once was. In 1969, the peak year, it carried almost 1,400,000 passengers a day. Despite the city's growth in population, the number of riders has since declined.

The metro has little to offer be-

yond speed and a low fare. The walls of its stations are scrawled with graffiti and covered with tattered political posters. The cars are grimy and crowded. Summer makes them stifling.

Some riders have been switching to buses, which, though slower and slightly more expensive than the metro, have special lanes on the main avenues that make them reasonably efficient. The buses are usually less crowded than subway cars and, for a few pesetas extra, a passenger can board buses equipped with air-conditioning. Fear of accidents may also have diverted some passengers.

As subway systems go, the metro is not very old. It was inaugurated on Oct. 17, 1919, by King Alfonso XIII, who was the main stockholder in the private company that built and operated it. By that time, Paris, London, New York, Boston, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Hamburg, Buenos Aires and Glasgow already had subways.

Madrid, now a city of 3.5 million

persons, then had a population of 650,000. In its proposal for building the metro, the company said in 1917 that the "intense traffic and disorder of pedestrians, coaches and cars of all kinds . . . are difficulties that are aggravated day by day."

In 1917, the government granted the company a 99-year concession to build and operate the metro. But the company needed 8 million pesetas to get started. The Bank of Vizcaya agreed to loan the builders 4 million pesetas if they could raise an equal sum by selling shares to the people of Madrid.

Much Skepticism

There was a good deal of skepticism about the company's chances of attracting the interest of Madrid residents. According to one chronicler, the bank directors "more or less thought that the campaign would be a failure, because they believed Madrid was a city of nannies and soldiers, of workers who moved slowly and, in general, of people who did not attach too much importance to saving time."

The campaign fell 1 million pesetas short. But, according to company documents, King Alfonso then agreed to make up the difference. He bought 2,000 shares for 1 million pesetas and became the largest individual stockholder. The company changed its name to Compañía Metropolitano Alfonso XIII.

The metro proved popular and the company did not have a losing year until 1976. After the Spanish Civil War, the company said that it did not have enough capital to extend old lines or build new ones. The Spanish government then agreed that its minister of public works would dig new tunnels and lay rails for the metro. But the government said that it would now control the fare that the metro could charge.

For political reasons, the government of the late dictator Francisco Franco and those that succeeded him have tried to keep the fare low. Last year the government allowed the metro to raise its fare from 6 to 8 pesetas, or 10 U.S. cents, still one of the cheapest subway rides in the world.

Nationalization Urged

In 1976 the metro lost \$1 million. The chairman of the board, Carlos Mendoza Gimeno, said that the only solution was nationalization.

A government commission agreed, but the government delayed doing anything. But the latest rash of accidents has persuaded officials that something must be done.

The government believes that the city of Madrid should run the metro, but the city is reluctant. Mayor José Luis Álvarez said that it would cost the city between \$190 million and \$225 million to compensate the company for its 750 cars, 99 stations and 38 miles of rail and tunnels and to meet the payroll for a year. He added that Madrid did not have the money.

Faced with this opposition, Premier Suárez and the Spanish Cabinet decided to set up the special commission to run the metro.

With the metro company, the city of Madrid and the central government insisting that they do not have enough money to pay for the kind of equipment and maintenance that would insure safety on the metro, it is obvious that whatever system of management is finally worked out, the fare will have to go up.

© Los Angeles Times

Attorney Arrested

BERLIN, May 30 (AP) — The police said today they had taken an attorney into investigative custody in the escape and shootout of terrorist suspect Till Meyer from the maximum security Moabit Prison.

The police said Ingrid Lohstoeter

had been taken into custody in connection with a search of her office, which was aimed at seeing if she was involved in the escape Saturday.

Meyer was one of six suspects on trial in West Berlin for the murder of a judge and the kidnapping of a city politician. All six are alleged to be members of a guerrilla group formed to free jailed terrorist suspects.

Federal prosecutors asked yesterday that defense attorneys be kept out of Moabit Prison. Miss Lohstoeter was an attorney for Gerald Klopfer, another of the six defendants.

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Mr. Ecevit, Meet Mr. Hua

If anyone had predicted in 1948 that 30 years later a Turkish Premier would say the Soviet Union constituted no threat to his country, while a Communist Chinese foreign minister was denouncing Moscow as "the most dangerous source of a new world war," he would have been laughed out of punditry. But that has happened, and the coincidence provides one of the best examples of today's complex world.

Now are the words of Bulent Ecevit and Huang Hua to be lightly dismissed. To be sure, Mr. Ecevit is primarily concerned with the gap in relations with and arms aid from the United States which was caused by the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. After all, Russia and Turkey have been foes for centuries—and our part of the present situation lies in the fact that John Paul Jones, after helping the United States win freedom from Britain, led a Russian fleet against the Turks. And it is hardly credible that the Soviet Union has given up hopes of acquiring Istanbul and the straits, that long-cherished goal of Russian strategy.

* * *

So it is still possible for Turkey to recognize that its security depends, not only on active partnership in NATO, but on reaching some agreement with Greece over Cyprus. Mr. Ecevit's talks with his Greek opposite number, Mr. Caramanlis, could have a much more direct effect upon the U.S. Congress on the subject of arms aid toward Turkey than any talks might have in Moscow—and

would, in every respect, be more fruitful for the Turkish future.

Mr. Hua's comments on the Soviet Union in the United Nations seem to hold both greater candor and more explosive potential than those of Mr. Ecevit in Washington. China has also long felt itself threatened by Soviet expansion. And whatever ideological ties there were between Peking and Moscow were either not strong enough to soften that threat or were shattered with the death of Stalin.

* * *

China does not want nuclear controls—Mr. Hua claims they would only be devices of the superpowers to manipulate the smaller or militarily weaker nations. What China does seem to want are controls on Soviet adventures around the world—which reflects a fear, both of which are shared by NATO.

Perhaps it would be a good thing if Mr. Ecevit, the reluctant member of NATO, would have a talk with Mr. Hua. Both of them might reflect on the long record of wars and fears of war that Soviet policies have inflicted on their peoples, and together brood about how this record is being carried through the present, into the future. Neither the apparent pliability of Mr. Ecevit in this respect nor the apparent inflexibility of Mr. Hua are necessarily the answers for a world that could be destroyed by war. But they might be adjusted to convince the Kremlin of the perils of its present policies.

A Long-Haul Foreign Policy

From Vice President Mondale's attack on Soviet arms programs last Wednesday, to President Carter's criticism of the Kremlin's Africa and human rights policies on Thursday, to Secretary of State Vance's rebuttal of his Soviet counterpart's avowal of African innocence on Saturday, to White House adviser Brzezinski's across-the-board indictment of Soviet policy on Sunday, a certain pattern emerges. It is that of an administration preoccupied but not panicked by the Soviet Union's steady day-in-day-out effort to expand its power and influence, and united substantially if a bit belatedly in its determination to work out an appropriate response.

* * *

This is, of course, an unsatisfactory answer to those who think the situation lends itself to some quick and conspicuous restorative act that the administration would take if it had the wit and will. But the situation is not of that sort. For all the urgency of the question of what the administration will do, there is no sudden crisis or moment of imminent deterioration that can be put right by a stroke of brilliance or resolve.

In fact, what is taking place is a long, complex and slow recalculation of the power equation between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Russians must learn that this new environment is not merely, for them, a feast of opportunities. For Americans, the encounter with a world that the United States does not dominate requires an unaccustomed breadth of focus and steadiness of purpose: There will be ups and downs over the long term, a relationship with Moscow alternately more competitive and more cooperative. For Jimmy Carter, who took office on the implicit—and somewhat naive—premise that easier international times lay ahead, this cannot be a welcome passage. But we think, he is moving his administration by starts to a more somber and realistic view.

* * *

In a sense, the administration is arriving collectively at a point not far from where Zbigniew Brzezinski has been all along. It is a point consistent with the heightened apprehensions raised in the last year or so by Soviet power plays in Africa, and by Soviet strategic programs. It also happens to be a point consistent with the political mood of the country, as we sense it.

There is a risk, of course, in looking at poli-

cally geopolitically, in terms of the overall political and strategic balance, as against looking at policy from, say, an Africa viewpoint or an arms-control viewpoint. Unless wielded with sophistication and care, a geopolitical approach could cost the United States openings in particular regions or problem areas. In this administration, however, that risk seems minimized by the standing of the people involved with the particulars. We see no special unmanageable policy tension between Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Vance, who, with his aides, is a more problem solver than a theoretician.

The relative consistency in tone coming to mark public administration pronouncements strikes us as one piece of evidence. Another is the agreement within the administration's upper reaches on the kind of strategic arms agreement that would be in the national interest; SALT has not become a pawn in the internal argument over Kremlin policy. A third is the restraint, appropriate to the circumstances, that governed the U.S. reaction to the crisis in Zaire. The administration furnished logistical aid and political support to Zaire promptly, and followed up by a series of messages to Moscow. Other developments should be noted, if only to counteract any impression that "the Russians are coming" and the United States simply cannot cope. Mr. Brzezinski's trip to China seems to have produced a measure of consultation and understanding well suited to reminding the Russians that the United States is not without friends in its efforts to induce Soviet restraint. This week in Washington, the administration will have the chance to make a similar point with its NATO allies. Moreover, after a somewhat rocky administration start, a congressional-executive consensus seems to be taking shape in support of a mutual review of the foreign policy restrictions that Congress placed on the presidency under the influence of Vietnam and Watergate.

* * *

Measures like these, having to do with strengthening relationships with other nations and enhancing the United States' own capacity to act, do not entirely answer the question of what to do on the ground today. But the signals they send to Moscow are current and they are eminently relevant to the U.S. need to deal firmly and fairly with Soviet power over the long haul.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Other U.S. Opinion

Mental Health Nuts
Pardon us if we say "nuts" to the claim by the President's Commission on Mental Health that one of every four Americans suffers from mental problems.

Rosalyn Carter, honorary chairman of the commission, just gave the report to her husband. It calls for spending \$600 million for treatment and prevention of mental problems. The commission was created at Mrs. Carter's suggestion.

Just how the commission decided that one of every four people has a mental problem must remain an unanswered question. It did break the figures down to say that 15 percent

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1903

PANAMA—The Herald's correspondent in Costa Rica cables that the Costa Rican National Congress, in view of the possibility of the United States' again turning to the Nicaraguan canal route, has approved a constitutional reform authorizing Costa Rica's president to negotiate formal treaties, even if these should affect national sovereignty. These treaties will, it is promised by the parliament of both countries.

Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1928

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—President Calvin Coolidge, in a Memorial Day address here, described the present project for a multi-lateral pact to renounce war as "one of the most impressive peace movements the world has ever seen." He said that the plan, as recently presented, was a direct outgrowth of French foreign minister Briand's proposal that the United States and France conclude a two-power pact against war.



A Moynihan-Kissinger Dialogue

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—Is it really true that a "defeatist consensus" is preventing the United States from making adequate response to the global challenge of the Soviet Union?

That is the central contention in a fascinating "conversation" between former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, D-N.Y., arranged for and published by Public Opinion magazine in its May-June issue.

The conversationalists do not suggest a "defeatist consensus" of the U.S. people; rather, they refer to a foreign policy "establishment" that, in Kissinger's words, "was foreign policy in the postwar period," but suffered a "loss of nerve" after what both men agree was a great failure in Vietnam.

Stimulus

Although the conversation was conducted before the recent flap on Africa, its publication amid the continuing controversy about Soviet-Egyptian adventurism on that continent makes it a useful stimulus to needed public debate—despite frequent lapses into such oversimplification as the following:

Moynihan: "We are continually told that we have to do this or that, except this or that unattractive option because if we do not the Russians will send in the Cubans. And this settles an argument! That is the end of an argument." This distorts the argument and mocks the response. (The italics, typically, are the ebullient Moynihan's.)

Kissinger: "An attitude developed that we must not conduct any policy—other than rhetoric—anywhere in the world that might possibly succeed... they—former Vietnam war critics—have some convictions that if America is not to be punished for its presumption, then at least we must be sure that the country is never presumptuous enough to undertake anymore disastrous enterprises."

This is a rather sulky description of those who do not want to repeat the mistakes of Kissinger and others who too lightly entered upon such "distant enterprises" as Vietnam, Cambodia and the destabilization of Chile.

Ben Wattenberg (the moderator): "We are running... one of the first polls... that shows a plurality of the American people believing that the Soviet Union is stronger than the United States militarily." The poll shows that 34 percent of the respondents believe this; that 20 percent believe the U.S. is stronger and 36 percent that the superpowers are equal in strength.

Actually, in one of his trenchant statements, Mr. Kissinger belittles the notion of overwhelming Soviet power and declares it "an absolute absurdity to say that the Soviets are stronger than we are." And Moynihan agrees that "we are politically and psychologically the more powerful of these two cultures."

Kissinger nevertheless seems to acquiesce in Moynihan's view that "for the first time, U.S. policy is beginning to accommodate to the assumption that the Russians are now, or soon will be, the superior military power" and this assumption, the senator says, is "becoming an objective reality."

Moynihan vaguely cites the current SALT talks as an example of this "objective reality." U.S. potential, he insists, can only be realized "by our asserting strength once again... We will have to assert ourselves if we're not going to be overwhelmed by fear."

But he does not specify how we should assert ourselves, and as he himself points out, "The trouble is,

that any such enterprise is necessary to U.S. interest. It is not fair to believe that neither superpower can finally or always dominate the other or a lack of self-confidence to believe that true strength is most effectively asserted through restraint; and acting on such beliefs might best achieve the goals ably stated by Moynihan—"maintaining the perimeter of freedom and expanding the areas as we can, and being a self-confident and vibrant alternative to totalitarianism."

No Doubts

Thus, it's not whether to assert power so much as when, where, for what and to what extent. Kissinger declares despondently, for example: "I cannot believe that a country of nine million—Cuba—can conduct a global policy and the greatest industrial state in the world cannot find a means of stopping it." He seems to have no doubt as to whether Cuba's "global policy" is really one of those things "that you cannot permit," or even whether there can be honest differences about it.

But if when Cuba's actions in Africa clearly cannot be permitted by the overall interests of the United States, the means do exist for stopping them, Moynihan and Kissinger may believe the time is now; they may be right; others are not opposed to any and all "distant enterprises" but want to be sure

that it makes one politician, or many who have moved across the stage, so cherished? Not the intimacy of the relationship, for it was not of that character in my case. But the sense that he was—or, more accurately, was becoming—someone very special, calls him back to mind.

What is it that makes one politician, or many who have moved across the stage, so cherished? Not the intimacy of the relationship, for it was not of that character in my case. But the sense that he was—or, more accurately, was becoming—someone very special, calls him back to mind.

His distinguished quality was his capacity for what can only be called moral outrage. "That is unacceptable," he said of many conditions that most of us accepted as inevitable—so long as we and ours were spared their damage. Poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, prejudice, crookedness, conniving—all such accepted evils were a personal affront to him.

As his vision widened, from its early concentration on organized crime and labor racketeering to the social problems of this and other lands, his moral energy was not like most others—diffused and weakened. It was a weapon be brandished afresh on each occasion, startling a roomful of smug medical students one day, challenging a television panel the next. It was a force he could not discipline and at times, it drove him to exhaustion and incoherence.

Why Egypt Should Move to Negotiate

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—As the dust settles from the fight over the warplanes, it becomes clear that the immediate problem blocking Egypt's and Israel's progress toward peace arises from procedure more than substance. Egypt can

the plane sequence may have stiffened the Arabs, since many Arabs feel it may have stiffened the Arabs. The proper question is how Egypt can convert its political credits and the coin of territory and peace.

Temptation

No doubt the temptation is strong for Egypt to keep downgrading negotiations in order to capitalize on Begin's sure knock for the provocations, such as beefing up West Bank settlements, that build U.S. anger at Israel. If I were Sadat, I'm not sure I could resist, especially if the Carter administration, whose attitude isn't clear yet, indicated it would go along.

Israel is desperate to return to the table from which Egypt abruptly withdrew after a day and a half in Jerusalem last January. To Israel, the withdrawal was part of a strategy to substitute U.S. pressure for direct dealing. What worries him, Israel's Ambassador Simcha Dinitz said this week, is the degree to which the Egyptians—if not set straight by Washington—will read the warplane episode as evidence that it's worth waiting longer for the administration to "deliver" Israel.

Confirmed

Dinitz's Egyptian counterpart, Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal, confirmed in a speech the day before the plane vote that the tactic of negotiating by not negotiating, of letting time and events work for you, of counting on Washington to move the Israelis, is still Cairo's preferred approach.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's "defeatist policies" of "no return to 1967 lines and no establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank... halted the negotiations before they even started," said Ghorbal. "That is why Begin's call for negotiations is void of its true meaning. The issue is not the simple act of negotiation for the purpose of negotiation."

Obviously, in January, Egypt figured it would gain more by resting on Sadat's image as a peacemaker (and Begin's as a spoiler) while the United States leaned on Israel, than it would gain by making its own counterproposals—which has yet to do—to the Sinai and West Bank proposals tabled earlier by Begin.

I would argue, though, that this tactic has run its course. During its four-month boycott, Egypt has reaped U.S. planes and aid and press clippings, but it has not retrieved land or moved toward peace.

The spectacle of Israel's political distress may warn the Arab soul, but it does nothing for the Arab body. And just as Israelis feel

Slogans

By doing so, Sadat will force Begin out from behind his slogans. He will ease the lingering and politically paralyzing apprehensions of the many Israelis who believe that the Egyptian leader truly waives peace but who need to be shown, by detail, not just by gesture. He will fortify the Israeli minority that wants to push Begin to be more flexible or, alternatively, to throw Begin out, but cannot get off the political plateau on which it sits so long as Sadat plays it out.

It is eye-opening to think that a war of 30 years could be ended by a day and a half of negotiations. A decision to return to the table would unquestionably be a gamble for Sadat, but a smaller one than what he is taking now.

Robert Kennedy Remembered

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—it will be 10 years ago next Monday that Robert F. Kennedy died, and the memory of that slim and beguiling man refuses to fade. Countless times these last 10 years I have caught myself thinking, "How Bob Kennedy would have loved this!" Wouldn't this infuriate him? Wouldn't that have made him laugh?

What is it that makes one politician, or many who have moved across the stage, so cherished? Not the intimacy of the relationship, for it was not of that character in my case. But the sense that he was—or, more accurately, was becoming—someone very special, calls him back to mind.

His distinguished quality was his capacity for what can only be called moral outrage. "That is unacceptable," he said of many conditions that most of us accepted as inevitable—so long as we and ours were spared their damage.

Poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, prejudice, crookedness, conniving—all such accepted evils were a personal affront to him.

As his vision widened, from its early concentration on organized crime and labor racketeering to the social problems of this and other lands, his moral energy was not like most others—diffused and weakened. It was a weapon be brandished afresh on each occasion, startling a roomful of smug medical students one day, challenging a television panel the next. It was a force he could not discipline and at times, it drove him to exhaustion and incoherence.

A Gift

What made him something other than the strident soild he could have been were two other qualities—a love of life, of dogs, children, family, friends and fellow-creatures, and a gift of unforced, self-mocking humor. On a trip through California in the autumn of 1966, where he was, in each succeeding speech, drawing a sharper line between his own growing condemnation of the Vietnam war and the policies of the man who had succeeded his brother as president, the tension with

He wrote in the book he published in 1968: "Every generation has its central concern: whether to end war, erase racial injustice, or improve the condition of the working man. Today's young people appear to have chosen for their concern the dignity of the individual human being. They demand a limitation upon excessive power. They demand a political system that preserves the sense of community among men. They demand a government that speaks freely and honestly to its citizens. We can't give them their commitment only by demonstrating that these goals are attainable through personal effort. The possibilities are too great; the stakes too high, to bequeath to the coming generation only the prophetic lament of Tennyson:

"All that shall be will be at fifty.
Should nature keep me alive,
If I find the world so bitter,
When I am but twenty-five?"

He was 42 when he died, and his legacy allows no lament.

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

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MUSIC

Marseilles Scales Walls Of Berlioz Masterpiece

By David Stevens

MARSEILLES, May 30 (IHT)—The French, as wary as ever of overconsumption of Berlioz, have not joined in the worldwide rush to swallow "Les Troyens" whole at one sitting, so the Marseilles Opera's decision to tackle this vast setting of the "Aeneid" a part at a time may prove to be the way to get the composer's countrymen to accept this masterpiece into the operatic repertory.

At any rate, the enthusiastic reception given by the Marseillais audience to the production of "La Prise de Troie," the first of the complete work's two parts, was an encouraging endorsement.

Objectively, too, there is a lot to be said for the piecemeal approach, even if it does sacrifice the sweep of a complete production. For one thing, it removes the temptation to cut, and thus "Fall of Troy" was given "absolutely complete"—perhaps for the first time in France, whereas in Paris several seasons ago it was slashed to incomprehensible shreds to fit a "complete" staging into a normal-length evening. For another, it does make it easier for an audience to absorb, whereas in a really complete production the events at Troy have a way of fading in the memory by the time Aeneas sets sail from Carthage for Italy.

Jacques Karpo's staging relied more on mythology than Berlioz himself did. The curtain went up on a miming of the judgment of Paris—his awarding of the apple of discord to Venus in return for her help in winning Helen—mythology's explanation of the woes to come. Karpo has Venus arouse her son Aeneas to hear the travel orders of Hector's ghost, and, at the end, Cassandra is taken prisoner by the Greeks instead of committing suicide.

Karlo and his designer, Kristin Gundmundsen, did not solve all the problems posed by Berlioz, who often supplied too much music or too little. Nadine Denize sings Cassandra in "La Prise de Troie."

On the Arts Agenda

The 15th Versailles Festival, which runs to June 29, features stage performances of Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie" June 7 and 8 at the Opera Royal and a concert performance of Handel's "Rinaldo" June 10 in the Orangerie, both with the Baroque Orchestra and soloists of the English Bach Festival under Jean-Claude Malgoire; the Solistes de Paris under Henri-Claude Fantapé play a program of Mozart works, all written in Paris in 1778, on June 15 at the Opera Royal; and the Orchestre National de France appears June 20 at the Théâtre Montansier with Jean-Bernard Pommier as conductor and soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1. Claudio Arrau opened the festival May 27 with a Beethoven-Brahms piano recital at the Montansier. A parallel festival takes place at several locations in the city, with outdoor theatrical performances and concerts in several churches.

The French ballet company The-



Nadine Denize sings Cassandra in "La Prise de Troie."

teen-age Mozart had learned all the lessons the era had to teach and could make florid vocal demands as daunting as any composer.

But "Spiegard non posso," a duet written for the Vienna version of "Idomeneo," and the concert aria "Io ti lascio, o cara, addio," written in his final year, showed the depth of feeling and simple expressive power that separated the man from the boy.

The tenor Bruce Brewer and the soprano Anne-Marie Rodde were equal to both sets of demands in

various excerpts; Henri Ledroit, a countertenor with an encouragingly virile tone, gave a good account of pieces written for male alto, while Henri Bouquerol, despite a pleasing lyric bass voice, did not bring a full measure of security to "Io ti lascio." The strings of the Orchestre Audonia, of suburban Saint Ouen, supplemented by some wind men, provided good orchestral support most of the time, but the conductor, Marcel Bonisic, left the singers on their own at a few crucial moments.

Suggests TV Serial

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

CANNES, France, May 30 (IHT)—"Moliere," Ariane Mnouchkine's screen biography of the great dramatist, in competition at the Cannes festival, requires almost four and a half hours to unspool. Its subject is an inexhaustible one, but one comes out of this overgrown movie stupified that mileage has outdistanced content. Some call it a masterpiece, but two enthusiasts, after making this declaration, did not return for its second part.

The Mnouchkine method of stage direction, remembered from her circus-like shows, "1789" and "1793," in which incidents from the French Revolution were crudely assembled, has guided her initial work for the cinema. The concept is grandiose, but its execution slapdash. Instead of drawing any clear portrait of Moliere, there is an attempt to picture his century with sociological implications. Many of the facts of his career are there, but they have not been satisfactorily dramatized. There is no driving into his complex personality, which still contains riddles.

What motivated Jean-Baptiste Poquelin to take the name "Moliere"? Was his marriage incestuous? To what degree did his wife's reputed infidelities influence his writing of "Georges Dandin," which popularized the word *cocai*? Did he, as he professed, accept the Christian creed or was he lying to escape the stake? Research has not yet solved these puzzles, but dramatists are at liberty to speculate on them.

Suggests TV Serial

Maurice Donnay, Girolamo Rovetta, André Roussin, Philip Moeller and Mikhail Bulgakov are a few modern playwrights who have done so, but here there is no digging beneath the surface and the result suggests a television serial mercilessly shown in its entirety at a single sitting.

Part One, filling two hours, covers Moliere's childhood, his boyish delight in street-fair comedians, his flight from home and legal studies and his enlistment in a band of roving players. Much footage is occupied by a carnival celebration, forbidden by the puritanical city fathers and broken up by mounted police. This interminable beginning only reaches as far as Moliere's composition of his first farce when the waggon vagabonds are invited to perform in a chateau.

The second half, concerned with his theatrical life in Paris, is much better—at least, at its start. Having wasted so much time on an introduction, it skims over his triumphs and troubles as an actor-author—the blue-stocking resentment at "Les Précieuses Ridicules" and the banning of "Tartuffe"—the king's

Americans Take Acting Awards; Italians Produce the Best Film

CANNES, France, May 30 (UPI)—American actors Jill Clayburgh and Jon Voight today won top honors in the 31st Cannes International Film Festival.

The festival jury awarded best actress honors to Miss Clayburgh for her role in "An Unmarried Woman" and to French actress Isabelle Huppert for her role in "Violette Nozière."

"An Unmarried Woman" is the story of a bow a woman, whose husband of 17 years divorces her, copes with her life. "Violette Nozière" is based on a French murder case of the 1930s.

Voight won the best actor award for "Coming Home," in which he plays a paraplegic Vietnam war veteran who falls in love with a married hospital volunteer, played by Jane Fonda.

The American film "Pretty Baby" won the Best Technical Award.

Other awards:

Golden Palm (Best Film): "The Clog Tree," by Ermanno Olmi, Italy.

Special Jury Prize: "Bye, Bye Monkey," by Marco Ferreri, Italy, and "The Shoot," by Jerzy Skolimowski, Britain.

Best Director: Nagisa Oshima for "In the Realm of Passion," Japan.

Best Short Film: "Crossing the Atlantic on a Rowboat," by Jean-François Laguionie, France.

lead to the revolt. This gives the early half of the film an extremely slow pace quickened by a few telling flashes, as that in which Jimmie, overjoyed on receiving news of his fatherhood, reverts to his origins and stamps a tribal dance. The film, its ponderous exposition notwithstanding, has the merit of honest simplicity and a fine performance by Tommy Lewis as the long-suffering handyman. It is being acclaimed as the Australian cinema's coming of age, but the earlier Australian export, "Picnic at Hanging Rock," was a contribution of finer artisoc quality.

* * *

Marco Ferreri's Italian film in English, "Cin Maschio" (English title, "Bye, Bye Monkey"), is a macabre fantasy set in rat-infested New York, where towering skyscrapers dwarf man's individuality. Gerard Depardieu is a French visitor who doubles as prop-man on Off-Broadway theater and an employee in a wax museum. A baby monkey is found in the arms of a decaying replica of King Kong, and the animal dominates his existence, excluding in his interests even the girl who is about to give birth to his child.

Ferreri is often a man of startling ideas, but his realization of them lacks the necessary high style. His flights of fancy fail to soar. Marcello Mastrianni appears as a desolate Italian immigrant on the verge of suicide and Geraldine Fitzgerald is an Irish-American biddy who, though overage, still longs for romance. The charming monkey steals all its scenes.

* * *

The other Italian entry, "Ecce Bombo," by 22-year-old cineast Nanni Moretti, is a satirical glance at contemporary Italian youth, its principal figure being a ne'er-do-well dumbbell who, at 24, is having difficulty passing his university exams. There are a few mildly amusing skits, such as that in which the education board cautiously conducts its examination, but the humor of the caricature peters out long before the film is done.

* * *

"The Chariot of Jimmie Blacksmith" from Australia discloses a hard-working half-caste who has been raised in the white community but is drawn by loyalty to his aborigine relatives. His paleface bosses treat him like a slave, cheating and mocking him, and the white wife he has taken gives birth to a white baby. Unable to tolerate his oppression, he avenges himself on his masters.

The home-based wife of an officer on active duty in Vietnam volunteers as a hospital attendant and falls in love with a wounded soldier. Her husband returns and, rifle with fixed bayonet in hand, confronts the guilty pair. He is persuaded to disarm by the lover, who, sermonizing, tells him that "war is the real enemy." Here the contrived

* * *

"Los Resos del Naufagio" of Ricardo Franco (from Spain) is another minor comedy about a drifting young man who becomes a gardener in an old folks' home where he encounters a cunning old rascal who is an innate. Carlos Saura's "Los Ojos Vendados," also from Spain, stars Geraldine Chaplin, an admirable comedienne but an ineffectual tragedienne, in a glib drama of psychological change.

* * *

Since the whole point of a car is to drive it, shouldn't you be driving an Italian car?

Fiat 124
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EVENT

WINNER

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|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1977 World Rally Championship | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Corsican Rally, France | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 San Remo Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Canadian Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Sveitsi Rally, Finland | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Valli di Romagna Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Antibes Rally, France | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Gargano Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Nurmi Rally, Finland | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Bordeaux/South West, France | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 New Zealand Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 12 Hautes de l'Est, Belgium | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Mantua Rally, Finland | Fiat of Italy |
| 1977 Portugal Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1976 Tulip Rally, Holland | Fiat of Italy |
| 1976 Helsinki Rally, Finland | Fiat of Italy |
| 1976 1000 Lakes Rally, Finland | Fiat of Italy |
| 1976 San Giacomo di Roburent Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1976 Elba Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1976 Canadian Winter Rally | Fiat of Italy |

EVENT

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| 1975 Valli Piacentine Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 1000 Trabucco Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 Critérium de l'Ouest, France | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 Portugal Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 Poland Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 San Giacomo di Roburent Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 Jugoslavia Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 Firestone Rally, Spain | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 Costa Brava Rally, Spain | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 Italian Rally Championship | Fiat of Italy |
| 1975 European Rally Championship | Fiat of Italy |
| 1974 Liburna Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1974 1000 Trabucco Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1974 Tou de Belgique | Fiat of Italy |
| 1974 Friuli Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1974 San Martino di Castrozza Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1974 Portugal Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1974 Canadian Winter Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1974 Snow and Ice Rally, France | Fiat of Italy |
| 1974 Chamonix Rally, France | Fiat of Italy |

WINNER

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|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1973 Highlands Rally, Canada | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Eastern Alps Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Poland Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Canadian Winter Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Bulgaria Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Jugoslavia Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Austrian Alps Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Jugoslavia Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Poland Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 1000 Minutes Rally, Austria | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Semperit Rally, Austria | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Acropolis Rally, Greece | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Four Regions Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Hessen Rally, W. Germany | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Elbe Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Costa Brava Rally, Spain | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 European Rally Championship | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Mitropa Cup | Fiat of Italy |
| 1971 Elba Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1970 Italian Rally Championship | Fiat of Italy |

EVENT

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| 1973 Highlands Rally, Canada | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Eastern Alps Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Poland Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Canadian Winter Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Bulgaria Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1973 Jugoslavia Rally | Fiat of Italy |
| 1972 Austrian Alps Rally | Fiat of Italy |
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| 1972 Mitropa Cup | Fiat of Italy |
| 1971 Elba Rally, Italy | Fiat of Italy |
| 1970 Italian Rally Championship | Fiat of Italy |

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| 1973 Highlands Rally, Canada | Fiat of Italy |

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1978

FINANCE

France Frees Industrial Prices

Retail Prices Up 1.1% in April

PARIS, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Costs on all prices at the industrial level in France are to be freed progressively this year for the first time since 1945. Economics Minister René Monory said today.

The measure will be carried out gradually starting June 1 and ending Oct. 15. The date on which the prices will be freed will be decided according to the competition affecting individual sectors, he said.

The government will also outlaw intra-professional tariffs and thus the setting of "minimum" prices for industrial goods and "recommended" retail prices.

Mr. Monory noted that up in

Surplus Off For April, Bonn Says

WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 30 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's trade surplus fell in 3.251 billion Deutsche marks in April from 4.188 billion DM in March but was up from 2.941 billion DM a year earlier, the statistics office said today.

For the first four months of 1978, the surplus rose slightly to 11.939 billion DM from 11.853 billion DM a year earlier.

The current-account surplus fell to a preliminary 1.7 billion DM in April from 2.821 billion DM in March but was up from a 970-million-DM surplus a year earlier. For the January-April period, the current-account surplus totaled a preliminary 4.857 billion DM compared with a downward-revised 3.377-billion-DM surplus a year earlier.

Exports in April fell to 23.9 billion DM from 24.6 billion DM in March but was up from 21.9 billion DM in April 1977. Imports rose to 20.7 billion DM from 20.4 billion DM the previous month and 18.9 billion DM a year earlier.

In Bonn, the Economics Ministry said that economic indices released so far for first quarter of 1978 give "no clear-cut picture" of the country's economic state. In its monthly report for May, the ministry said an accurate assessment of the economic conditions must await further data in the next few months.

Nippon Steel's Net Falls; Nissan Motor Profit Off

TOKYO, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Net earnings for Nippon Steel fell 44.9 percent for the year ended March 31 to 15.85 billion yen (about \$70.4 million) from 28.77 billion yen the preceding year, the company said today.

It said the sluggish results stemmed from a decline in crude-steel production in addition to a fall in domestic steel price following slow domestic economic activity.

Sales dropped 7.2 percent to 23.3 trillion yen from 2.51 trillion yen. The dividend for the year was 3 yen against 5 yen and per-share net fell to 2.46 yen against 4.46 yen.

Nissan Motor Profits Off

TOKYO, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Net profit for Nissan Motor fell 5.4 percent in the year ended March 31 to 80.68 billion yen (about \$35.8 million) from 85.29 billion yen the prior year.

Sales, however, rose 11 percent to 2.25 trillion yen from 2.03 trillion yen. Per-share net profit fell to 62.26 yen against 74.74 yen.

Mannesmann Net Off

DUESSELDORF, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Net profit for the Mannesmann Group fell 26 percent in the year ended March 31 to 239.8 million DM from 302.2 million DM in 1976.

Consolidated turnover fell 0.7 percent to 11.71 million DM from 11.79 million DM.

Zanussi Profits Rise

PORDENONE, Italy, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Industrie Zanussi's net profits rose 7.8 percent to 20.8 billion lire (about \$23.9 million) for 1977 from 19.3 billion the previous year.

The board of Italy's largest maker of home appliances decided

Japan Output Falls 0.5% from March

TOKYO, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Industrial activity in Japan suffered a slight setback in April, with the mining and manufacturing activity index down 0.5 percent from March but up 5.2 percent from last year in an adjusted 121.3 (1975 equals 100). The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today in a preliminary report.

The April manufacturers' shipments index also fell to 2.1 percent from March and was up only 4.4 percent from last April to 19.2.

Inventories rose 0.3 percent from March but was down 0.5 percent from a year ago with the index at 103.7 percent of the 1975 base.

now, France was one of the very few European countries that did not have price freedom. He also added that the relaxation of controls will have an effect on the retail price index but pointed out that inflationary pressure is being limited by recovery of the French economy.

He said the government would examine price levels in commerce and in the service industries before the end of the year.

The first industrial sectors expected to benefit from the relaxation of price controls are those producing machine-tools, goods, vehicles, tinned food and private cars. The government is also expected in free the prices at consumer level of tires, tinned goods and biscuits. Other industries from which price controls have been removed are those producing tires, rubber and rubber products, professional electronics, automobile equipment, railroad rolling stock, warehouse equipment, clocks and watches, leather goods, small arms and jamb.

Reaction to the removal of price controls has been favorable, notably in the auto industry, where car prices have risen by only 8.5 percent since September 1976. These increases are due to adjustment and not to price inflation. Price increases are inflationary if they are provoked by fast credit growth, weakness of the currency, a massive budget deficit and excessive salary growth," he stated. "All these factors have been overcome and are evolving satisfactorily," he said.

Mr. Barre remarked that the steadiness of the French franc "is proof that the economic situation in France has improved."

Gold Prices Rise As Dollar Eases

LONDON, May 30 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold in London today closed at its highest level in two months.

Fixed at \$182.30 an ounce in the afternoon, gold closed at \$182.50-183.00 an ounce, bid and asked, up from \$179.80-180.20 late Friday and near to the March 31 close of \$183.50-184.00. A bullion dealer said that trading activity during the day had been extremely busy, but there appeared to be no specific reason for the price rise.

The metal rose gradually during the day, another dealer said, adding "it's hard to see what the price will do next, but we think it is more likely to move up a bit more than to ease back."

Meanwhile, the dollar fell against most major currencies in slow trading following the long holiday weekend. Against the deutsche mark, the dollar dropped from the "psychological" 2.11-DM level for a short time but finished at 2.1108 DM, down 1.92 pfennig below late Friday's level in London.

The dollar also depreciated by 1.15 percent against the yen since the publication of the latest trade figures May 26 and finished at 223.00 yen — its lowest level since April 27 — down from 225.60 yen last week.

Generally, however, dealing was as steady as dull with many U.S. banks closed.

Chase Says Loans to Peru Copper Linked to New Repayment Law

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Chase Manhattan Bank has told Peru's central bank that future financing of Southern Peru Copper Corp. is contingent on the passage of a law that would guarantee certain export advantages for the giant copper mining project that is 52.3-percent-owned and managed by Asarcoc loc.

Chase denied earlier reports that it had sent a telex to the bank threatening to declare a loan moratorium against Peru unless the law was passed.

It is believed that Chase is seeking a guarantee of the current procedure under which Southern Peru deposits exports payments in the Peruvian central bank because it fears that the government, which is hard-pressed for foreign exchange, may request advance payments from the company just as Southern Peru did from its customers.

It is not clear whether Peru will pass the bill that Chase is seeking. Earlier this month, Manuel Marryra, new president of the central bank said: "We won't accept any imposition, we won't negotiate the passing of any legal norm whatever its level, nor the handing over of any natural wealth as a condition for obtaining new credits or the refinancing of old loans."

Sources inside Chase said the bank would probably take some action on the new line of credit the company is seeking if the law is not passed.

Clifton Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon, said at his annual meeting recently: "We look at copper as a good long-range addition to the

economy. However, the IFO Institute for Economic Forecasting in Munich said yesterday that West German manufacturing output should climb 2.5-to-3 percent in 1978 with industrialists seeing a "brightening on the horizon" for the year.

The April manufacturers' ship-

ments index also fell to 2.1 percent from March and was up only 4.4 percent from last April to 19.2.

Inventories rose 0.3 percent from March but was down 0.5 percent from a year ago with the index at 103.7 percent of the 1975 base.

OECD Growth Plan Rejected by States

PARIS, May 30 (AP-DJ) — A large number of member countries have rejected specific proposals made by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for concerted expansion of domestic demand, according to sources attending a 2-day meeting of top government officials.

The sources said, however, there was a clear consensus favoring the principle for concerted action so that current adverse trends could be reversed. Members did not agree, though, with the quantitative model presented by the OECD secretariat.

The OECD study urged its industrialized members to stimulate domestic demand as a means of improving the general business climate and restore confidence. Under its plan, a boost of between 0.25-to-0.50 percent in domestic demand would add 1.25 percentage points to their overall growth by the second half of 1979.

Decisions Reserved for Summit

The sources said a number of problems had to be resolved before any concerted action could be agreed upon, and doubted whether any concrete proposals would be submitted for consideration by the ministers at a meeting set for June 14-15.

"If any decisions are taken, it will be at the July summit, provided there is a political will," one conference source said.

Apart from errors of timing, action taken by some member countries turned out to be insufficient and was often designed to cope with specific domestic issues, the OECD says. In its view, special concerted action will be needed for at least another 2 to 3 years if the adverse trends are to be reversed and growth of unemployment checked. But they also caution against too strong a stimulus which could lead to excess demand.

There was a general consensus at the meeting and among OECD experts that the medium-term strategy adopted by the ministers in 1976 will not be achieved. The strategy called for an annual average growth rate of 5 percent through 1980. The secretariat, however, is now studying various possibilities of economic recovery through 1985 in the light of recent achievements and constraints, the sources said.

It is generally felt that if unemployment is to be reduced to any significant extent, OECD members should again aim for an overall annual growth of 5 percent, beginning in 1979. But they doubted that such a growth could be achieved without far-reaching structural adjustments.

"Even with a 4.5-percent growth, unemployment would remain at historically high levels," one source commented. As in recent years, the OECD forecasts were disputed by some delegations. "On the whole, national governments are more optimistic than the OECD secretariat," one source said.

U.S. Copper Is Reported On the Brink of Recovery

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT) — The U.S. copper industry, beset in recent years with sluggish demand, overcapacity, declining prices and dismal earnings, may be on the verge of a recovery, according to copper analysts and industry executives.

The rich copper mines in Zaire have been disrupted by civil strife; Chile is considering cutting production and the United States is about to create a huge stockpile and could even grant domestic producers protection from low-priced imports.

Experts think these events may signal the end of a steep slide in prices and an eventual return to profitability for the industry. Such a recovery would gradually push up prices for the metal, which is an important raw material in construction, automobile manufacturing and power transmission.

Last week, Kennecott Copper kicked off the move toward higher prices by abandoning the old producer price of 64 cents a pound. It said it would start charging customers 2.5 cents more than the price on the New York Commodity Exchange. The change had the immediate effect of raising copper prices 3 cents a pound.

"We're definitely in an improved situation and most of the signs are bullish," said B. B. Smith, executive vice president of Kennecott. "The market should be back in balance by 1980."

Much of the recent activity in copper has had the effect of limiting supplies. The mines in Zaire, which produce about 7 percent of the world's copper, will not be producing for at least three months because insurgents flooded the mines. Some observers think it will take even longer to bring the mines back to normal because of the flight of primarily European technical experts.

A move by Congress to require the General Services Administration to purchase 225,000 tons of the metal for strategic stockpile appears virtually certain.

Last week the International Trade Commission held hearings in Washington and Arizona on the industry's relief petitions. It must make a recommendation to President Carter by the end of August. The Justice Department has attacked the relief petitions, charging that the industry's condition is merely temporary.

Clifton Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon, said at his annual meeting recently: "We look at copper as a good long-range addition to the

Late Firming Ends 4-Session Downtrend

Big Board Prices Higher in Light Trade

NEW YORK, May 30 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended on a firm note after being weak most of the day. The gain followed four consecutive losing sessions.

Analysts said the late firming resulted from bargain-hunting and speculation that the April consumer price index, due tomorrow, would not be as bad as Wall Street had expected after comments last week by administration officials.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 2.3 to 834.2. Advances led declines 734 to 631. Volume fell in 21.04 million shares from 21.41 million Friday.

United Nuclear fell 2 to 27.7.

The Supreme Court said General Atomic has a right to seek arbitration in federal courts in its dispute with United. Gulf was unchanged.

Globe Union added 1.4 to 39.

Johnson Controls acquired an option from UV Industries to buy one million Globe shares at \$40 each and proposed a merger with Globe.

Johnson fell 2 to 30. Square D,

which had offered \$37.25 a share

ing centers sold mainly outside the auto industry. "We're seeing a lot of customers come in here, and most of them appear to be pretty optimistic about their own business prospects."

"There's a lot of inquiry activity out there," adds Kermit Kuck, head of Monarch Machine Tool in Sidney, Ohio. "Orders have been good for the last 60 days, and there's no concentration from one area."

U.S. Companies Lift Appropriations 3.5%

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Orders for machine tools, which are used to shape metal parts for both consumer products and industrial equipment, rose 3.8 percent to a record \$380.9 million in April from \$324.3 million in March, the previous high, and was 51 percent higher than the \$251.9 million of a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

The auto companies are ordering equipment for major new plants to make engines, transmissions and other parts for new car models, mainly additional small cars to be introduced in 1979 or 1980. These orders, which may involve tens of millions of dollars for a single plant, distort the order totals, some machine-tool executives say.

The auto companies and their parts suppliers are responding to government demands that they reduce fuel consumption and the most obvious way to achieve that is to cut the size and weight of the cars, which mean equipping new production lines for most parts, they say.

Nonetheless, business outside the automotive industry is good, too, machine-tool builders say. "We had a very good April, and May is going to be a very good month, too," says George Becker, president of Giddings & Lewis of Wisconsin, a builder of large machine tools.

Petro-Lewis Drops Bid

DENVER, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Petro-Lewis Corp. said it informed Marathon Oil that it decided not to proceed with its proposed acquisition of Marathon due to "unresolved differences that arose since the signing of a letter of intent on May 15."

IBM SYSTEM/34s Available 1978
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-EULABANK-

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

NEW YORK. May 30, 1978 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

| Commodity and unit | Tue | Year Ago | Open | High | Low | Close | Cbs. |
|------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|---------|-----|-------|------|
| FDGDs | | | | | | | |
| Cocoa Accra, lb. | N.O. | N.D. | 444 | 716-746 | | | |
| Tin (Strals.) lb. | | | 4,845 | | | | |
| Zinc E. S. L. Bol. lb. | 1.29 | 0.34 | | | | | |
| Silver N.Y. oz. | 5.79 | 4.55 | | | | | |
| TEXTILES | 1.65 | 3.10 | | | | | |
| Prinlinc (40-36%), yd. | 0.44 | 0.37 | | | | | |
| STEELS | | | | | | | |
| Steel scrapp. (Print.), ton. | 265.50 | 240.00 | | | | | |
| Steel scrap. (Phil., ton.) | 242.00 | 245.17 | | | | | |
| Steel scrap. No. 100, P.M. | 72.73 | 65.51 | | | | | |
| Lead scap., lb. | 0.31 | 0.31 | | | | | |

— Preliminary

— Final

— Nominal

U.S. Commodity Prices

May 30, 1978

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 30, 1978

15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

COPPER

15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

SUGAR NO. 11

15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

LIVE HOGS

15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

CHICAGO FUTURES

May 30, 1978

15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

PEPPER CATTLE

15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

COFFEE C

15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

MAINE POTATOES

15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

PARIS COMMODITIES

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

May 30, 1978

High Low Close Cbs.

SUGAR

5,000 kg.; dollars per ton.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

SOYBEANS

5,000 kg.; dollars per ton.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

COCONUTS

100 kg.; dollars per kg.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

SOYBEAN OIL

5,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Open High Low Close Cbs.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Paris

Milan

Zurich

London

Frankfurt

Brussels

American

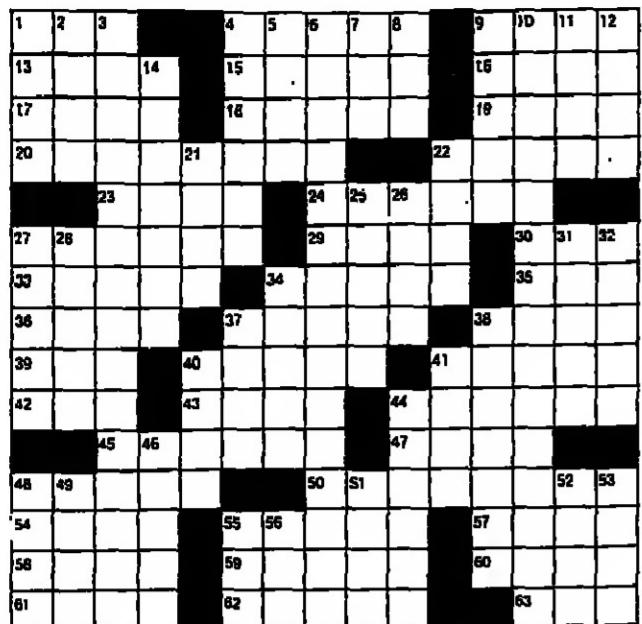
Paris

London

Frankfurt

Brussels

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleski



ACROSS

- 1 Narmath was one
4 She wrote "A Certain Smile."
9 Without change
13 Nut written
15 Avian abode
16 Area —
17 Concerning
18 Occupation
19 Hold sway
20 Site
22 Tune-caller's payee
23 Begin
24 Outdoorsy in taste or habits
27 Very thin
29 Flapper
30 U.S.S.R. lake
33 Deck
34 Musical work
35 Latin 1 verb
36 Guy's partners
37 Crucifixes
38 Helping of whipped cream
39 Past
40 Hot, spicy alcoholic drink
41 "Non nascitur, non fit"
42 Little knot
43 Of hearing
44 Puckered
45 Thin layer

- 47 Suffix used in names of acids
48 Joseph in Egypt
50 Disgusted
54 Danny or Sammy
55 Object perfectly
57 Home with a great sound
58 Affirm
59 Type of hat
60 Bohemian
61 Pastry item
62 Destructive insect
63 Lands a haymaker

- 38 Beast that may weigh 500 pounds
40 Item on a library shelf
41 Make a moaning sound
44 Aspen, for one
46 Prevent
48 Card game
49 Output of Kitaeua
51 Where Cobh is
52 Within; Comb.
53 Calends and ides
55 Male swan
56 Mailing address for a G.I.

WEATHER

| | C | F | | C | F | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|--|
| AMCARVE | 17 41 | Clear | MAORID | 19 66 | Cloudy | |
| AMSTERDAM | 26 79 | Clear | MIAMI | 27 80 | Cloudy | |
| ANKARA | 19 64 | Cloudy | MILAN | 24 75 | Clear | |
| ATHENS | 22 79 | Cloudy | MONTREAL | 24 75 | Clear | |
| BELFAST | 18 44 | Cloudy | MOSCOW | 14 61 | Overscast | |
| BELGRADE | 24 75 | Clear | MUNICH | 19 64 | Cloudy | |
| BERLIN | 26 79 | Clear | NEW YORK | 20 68 | Sunny | |
| BRUSSELS | 17 63 | Overscast | NICE | 26 48 | Clear | |
| BUCHAREST | 26 79 | Cloudy | OSLO | 25 77 | Clear | |
| CASABLANCA | 21 70 | Cloudy | PARIS | 25 77 | Cloudy | |
| COPENHAGEN | 19 64 | Cloudy | PRAGUE | 21 70 | Cloudy | |
| COSTA D'OR SOL | 21 70 | Clear | ROME | 25 77 | Clear | |
| DAUBLIN | 26 44 | Cloudy | SOFIA | 12 53 | Cloudy | |
| DURBACH | 21 70 | Cloudy | STOCKHOLM | 23 77 | Cloudy | |
| FLORENCE | 24 75 | Cloudy | TELEAVIV | 21 84 | Cloudy | |
| FRANKFURT | 24 75 | Cloudy | TUNIS | 23 77 | Cloudy | |
| GENEVA | 21 70 | Cloudy | VIENNA | 18 44 | Storms | |
| HELSINKI | 23 73 | Cloudy | WARSAW | 23 73 | Cloudy | |
| ISTANBUL | 26 45 | Overscast | WASHINGTON | 25 77 | Clear | |
| LAS PALMAS | 21 70 | Cloudy | ZURICH | 22 72 | Clear | |
| LISBON | 24 75 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LONDON | 24 75 | Clear | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 19 64 | Clear | | | | |

(Yesterdays readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1700 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 30, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the I.M.F.: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (o) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

- (-d) Bovbond... SF 772.25
(-d) C Corp... SF 772.25
(-d) C Corp... SF 772.25
(-d) Stockcor... SF 731.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

- (-d) I CSF Fund... SF 17.90
(-d) I Int'l Fund... SF 17.90
(-d) I ITF Fund N.V... SF 7.74

BRITANNIA TRUST MNC/TIC Ltd:

- (-d) Britannia Trust Fund... \$5.20
(-d) Britannia Trust Fund... \$5.20
(-d) High Interest Sterling... \$1.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

- (-d) Capital Int'l... \$16.80
(-d) Capital Int'l... \$16.80
(-d) Capital Int'l... \$16.80

CREDIT SUISSE:

- (-d) I Credit Suiss... SF 285.59
(-d) I Credit Suiss... SF 285.59
(-d) ICS Funds-Bonds... SF 62.00

CREDIT SWISS:

- (-d) I Energet-Volat... SF 74.80
(-d) I Euro-Credit Fund... SF 12.40

CIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

- (-d) I Concentra... OM 26.20
(-d) I Int'l Rentenfond... OM 71.70

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

- (-d) Fidelity Amer. Assets... SF 17.90
(-d) Fidelity Int'l Fund... SF 17.90

FIDELITY FUNDING FUND:

- (-d) Fidelity Funding Fund... SF 43.00
(-d) Fidelity Fund... SF 12.40

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

- (-d) I BTA Fund... SF 41.00
(-d) I BTA Fund... SF 7.02

JAROINE FLEMING:

- (-d) I Jardine Japan Fund... SF 68.10
(-d) I Jardine's East Asia... SF 13.40

LLOYDS INT'G PO Box 179 CENEVA 11

- (-d) Lloyd's Int'l Growth... SF 371.00
(-d) Lloyd's Int'l Income... SF 316.00

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS INC:

- (-d) I USA Retire Fund... \$3.85
(-d) I USA Retire Fund... \$3.85

SOFO GROOVE GENEVA

- (-d) I Sofo Groove Fund... SF 1567.00
(-d) I Sofo Groove Fund... SF 1219.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

- (-d) America-Volat... SF 357.25
(-d) I Interfond... SF 53.75
(-d) I Share International N.V... SF 1213.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

- (-d) I Interfond... SF 74.80
(-d) I Share International N.V... SF 73.92

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

- (-d) I Amco U.S. Sh... SF 23.80
(-d) I Bond Invest... SF 63.50
(-d) I Bond Invest... SF 110.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:

- (-d) I Allianzlands... OM 13.00
(-d) I Europe... OM 18.10
(-d) I Unirento... OM 41.70
(-d) I Unispecial... OM 44.55

DM — Deutsche Mark! — Ex-Olivident:

- Now, N.L.A. — Not Available, BF — Belief-

— L.P. — Luxembourg Francs: LF — Luxembourgs Francs: SF —

— S.D. — Swiss Francs: SF — Swiss Francs: — B — Bid Change P/V \$10 to \$1 per unit, S/S —

— Stock Sell! — Ev R/Ts; "S" — Suspended;

— N.C. — Not Communicated; "—" — Redempt-

— prto — E-Clearer.

Other Funds

SF 100.00

Messersmith Back, Helps Yankees' One-Hit Victory

From Wire Dispatches

CLEVELAND, May 30 — Andy Messersmith and Randy Eastwick combined on a one-hitter — a first-inning single by Jim Norris — and Greg Nettles belted a two-run homer last night as the New York Yankees defeated the Cleveland Indians, 2-0.

Messersmith, pitching a game for the first time since July 3, 1977, went the first five innings while striking out three. Eastwick pitched perfectly the final four innings to pick up his second victory against no losses. He struck out four.

The Cleveland starter and loser, Rick Waino, held the Yankees to two singles over the first six innings. But Lou Piniella singled with one out in the seventh and, after Chris Chambliss flew out, Nettles hit a 2-pitch over the 395-foot mark in center field for his eighth homer of the season.

Messersmith, aided by double plays in the first and third innings, hit one batter, walked one, struck out the side in the fourth and re-took the Indians in order in the fifth before giving way to Eastwick. Messersmith missed most of last

season with Atlanta because of an elbow operation. This March in spring training he separated his shoulder when he fell covering first base on a play in an exhibition game.

Rangers 7-2, Twins 1-7.

At Arlington, Tex., Dock Ellis, embroiled in a dispute with his manager, and Roger Moretto, making his first appearance since being released from a psychiatric hospital, combined on a three-hitter and Al Oliver drove in four runs to lead Texas over Minnesota in the first game of a doubleheader, 7-1. The Twins won the second game, 7-2, as Jose Morales' two-run double keyed a four-run Minnesota first inning and rookie Roger Erickson retired the first 14 Rangers en route to his fifth victory. Moretto, who spent six weeks on the inactive list after going into a catatonic trance in the locker room April 12, was greeted with a standing ovation and gave up two hits, a single in the eighth and a homer in the ninth by Roy Smalley.

A's 6, Brewers 2.

At Milwaukee, Pete Broberg scattered six hits and Jeff Newman hit his third home as Oakland defeated Milwaukee, 6-2. The A's took the lead with two runs in the first inning.

Royals 8, Mariners 2.

At Kansas City, George Brett's two-run homer in the first inning helped Kansas City to an 8-2 thumping of Seattle, the fifth straight victory for the Royals.

Orioles 6, Tigers 3.

At Detroit, Scott McGregor pitched a six-hitter and Lee May drove in four runs with a pair of homers, enabling Baltimore to beat Detroit, 6-3, and hand the Tigers their seventh straight loss. McGregor (5-3) has given up just three runs in posting four straight complete-game victories.

Red Sox 5, Blue Jays 4.

At Boston, Dwight Evans hit an eighth-inning home run as the Red Sox beat Toronto, 5-4. It was Boston's seventh straight victory and ninth in the last 10 games, and

Evans's fourth homer in five games.

White Sox 7, Angels 0.

At Chicago, Thad Bosley drove in four runs with three hits, including his first major league home run, and Chet Lemon also homered, powering Chicago to a 7-0 triumph over California.

Expos 4, Cubs 2.

In the National League, at Montreal, Ross Grimsley pitched a four-hitter and became the National League's first eight-game winner as Montreal came from behind, with three runs in the sixth inning and ended Chicago's eight-game winning streak, 4-2.

Reds 7, Braves 5.

At Atlanta, Mike Lum's three-run homer capped a four-run rally in the eighth inning that lifted Cincinnati over Atlanta, 7-3.

Giants 8, Astros 1.

At Houston, pitcher Ed Halicki's two-run single in the fourth inning was part of a 17-hit barrage as San Francisco whipped Houston, 9-1. Mike Ivie contributed four hits and Willie McCovey three to the San Francisco attack. The Giants have won 14 of their last 17 games and are 19-5 for May.

Mets 7-2, Cardinals 2-6.

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Monday's Line Scores

New York 100 000 000-4 1 0

Cleveland 000 000 000-0 1 0

Underwood and Ashby; Torrez and Fisk; W-

Torrez, 7-2. L—Underwood, 14. HRS—Torrez,

Howell (13). Boston: Bolley (2), Evans (10).

Giants 000 000 000-0 1 0

Chicago 000 000 000-0 1 0

Knowles, Brant (4), Griffin (7) and Downing,

Humphrey (8); Torrez and Notarodato, W-

Humphrey, 2-4. L—Knowles, 6-4. HRS—Chicago

Boggs (11). Lamon (12).

Dobson 210 110 010-6 11 0

Milwaukee 000 000 000-2 7 1

Brooks and Newman; Augustine, Sten, 21-

Rodriguez (9) and Martinez, W—Brooks, 24-

L—Augustine, 5-7. HRS—Dobson, 10-

Milwaukee: Optivite (0).

First Game 000 000 000-1 3 2

Texas 013 011 000-7 14 0

Serron, Thorver (5) and Wynn; D—Elliott,

Morris (8) and Sunbers, W—D—Elliott, 3-2.

Lamers (4) and Morris (3) and Milwaukee: Smalley (4). Texas: A—Oliver (5).

Second Game 000 000 102-7 12 0

Minnesota 000 000 000-2 7 0

Texas 000 002 000-2 7 0

Erickson, Marshall (10) and Wynn; D—

Underwood, Madrid (11) and Lopez; W—

San Diego: Shirley (5-3) of Los Angeles (Rho-

nes) 4-0.

Pole, Rowley (2), Montague (7) and Sisson;

Brooks and Porter, W—Goto, 5-0. L—Polo, 4-3. HRS—

Kohno, Chiy, Gaffey (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game 000 000 000-2 3 2

Texas 003 011 000-7 12 0

Urrea, Little (5), Frazier (4), Vuckovich (8)

and Simmons: Zachry and Hodges, W—Zachry,

St. L—Urrea, 27. Hrs—St. Louis: Hernandez

(4). New York: Belcher (2), Montague (10).

Second Game 010 000 000-4 14 0

Minnesota 002 000 000-4 2 5 0

Falcone, Vuckovich (9) and Stearns, W—

Vuckovich, 1-3. L—Swan, 1-2.

Chicago 000 000 000-2 4 1

Montreal 000 003 10-1 9 1

Fryman, D—Moore (11), P—Reuschel, (7) and

Sauer, C—D—Grundl and Carter, W—

Grimes, 9-2. L—Moore, 2-1.

San Francisco 108 211 102-8 17 0

Houston 100 000 000-1 27 0

Holicki and Sadek; Bomilcar, J—Hietro (4),

K—Forch (10) and Persson, Herrmann (6), W—

Holicki, 2-6. L—Bomilcar, 1-3. HRS—See Fran-

cisco, Madlock (5).

Cincinnati 000 030 000-7 1 2

Atlanta 110 011 010-8 1 2

Meekau, Sormiento (4), Barber (8), Yamil

Bello, Boff (19) and Winkler (17), Fraschetti (18) and

Eckert (17), Feltner (17), Fraschetti (18) and

Winkler (17), Fraschetti (18) and Winkler (17),

Eckert (17), Fraschetti (18) and Winkler (17),

Observer

Living Dangerously

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Mrs. M.L. of Hackensack had left the Port Authority Bus Terminal in New York Friday just before the hullabaloo started flying and, so, did not get shot. Even had she been there during the gunplay, the odds on her escaping would have been excellent.

This does not comfort her. Mrs. M.L. is impressed by odds. The odds against her being accidentally destroyed during air travel are far higher than the odds against her being shot, beaten, mugged or raped in the Port Authority Bus Terminal, but this does not persuade her to fly. In fact, she had chosen to travel by bus because she firmly believes that any airplane she boards will defy the odds and fall down.

I have all this from a letter she sends from New England where she is on vacation. "I was reluctant to take a vacation at all," she says, "and now that I am here, I am reluctant to come back. Because of my psychological handicap, I am unable to fly. Train travel is virtually nonexistent, and now that I understand the probability of being killed or maimed in the bus station, I am at a complete loss as to how to get back home."

The automobile, of course, is out of the question. This is not merely because a new car nowadays costs more than a three-bedroom house cost when Mrs. M.L. first turned to heavy consumption and, therefore, seems as extravagant as buying a yacht. It is also because Mrs. M.L. worries about the energy crisis and fears being denounced as one of those disgusting squanderers of gasoline who increase air pollution and the balance of payments deficit by burning valuable petroleum for nonproductive travel.

* * *

In any event, Mrs. M.L. has been so terrified by warnings from various high-minded safety institutions about the perils of highway travel that she could not possibly drive



without first tranquilizing herself with large doses of alcohol.

This she refuses to do. Having been fully informed by a rich variety of uplift organizations that alcohol leads to the evils of alcoholism, she never lets anything livelier than scotch pass her lips.

Not taking alcohol is only one among many pastimes Mrs. M.L. is eschewing on her vacation, upon the advice of learned persons. She is not taking soft drinks because of their high sugar content, which causes tooth decay. She is not taking diet soft drinks because the saccharin causes cancer in mice.

"While I am certain I am not a mouse," she writes, "the high amount of humidity I feel in the presence of almost everything makes it inadvisable for me to take chances."

Naturally, Mrs. M.L. is not eating any hamburger either. Hamburger-eating mice have turned up with cancer. Vegetables are out. Who knows what lethal chemical sprays they contain?

Her plans to play tennis were ruined when she arrived in New England and remembered that she had forgotten to have a heart examination before leaving. Hackensack. Even if she hadn't, it would have been out of the question.

Tennis courts are outdoors in the sunshine. Since being warned that exposure to sun causes cancer, Mrs. M.L. never goes outdoors without carrying an open umbrella, which plays hot with her backhand.

With so little she can do and practically nothing she can eat these days, Mrs. M.L. had planned a unique bit of vacation fun this year. She had decided she would spend her vacation eating lead.

Just before leaving Hackensack, however, she read in the papers that some scientists have found that people who eat lead end up with lower scores on I.Q. tests than people who abstain. "The news that lead causes low I.Q. has left me at wit's end as to what to do with myself up here," she writes, "which makes me wonder if I have been eating lead these past few years without realizing it."

She has closed all the doors and would like to lie down and breathe, if only she didn't have to worry about powders.

By Jeffrey Robinson

VENTIMIGLIA, Italy (HT)—France is at war with Italy, and the battle sounds exactly like the beep-beep-beep every few seconds in the middle of Frank Sinatra records.

For the past several months, four privately owned radio stations, just across the border from the French Riviera, have turned their antennas and their programming toward France.

In Paris, the government considers any radio station using a foreign base to broadcast to a French audience, without previous international agreement, to be threatening the government-owned broadcasting monopoly.

So just after the French legislative elections in March, *Tele-Diffusioo de France*, the equivalent of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, began jamming the local 100-104 megahertz frequencies. It took time, but the first victim fell two weeks ago. Radio Continental in Bordighera went out of business.

"We're not jamming," insists Brigitte Schmitz, the spokeswoman for TDF. "Instead, we're using certain radio-electronic countermeasures against radio stations who are in direct violation of both French and international statutes."

TDF doesn't deny that these stations may be acting within their legal rights in Italy, but as soon as those transmissions cross the border, it becomes France's problem. Therefore, since the beginning of the year, Brigitte Schmitz claims that TDF has "numerous times" asked the Italian authorities to take action. Those requests have fallen on deaf ears. None of the requests have even been acknowledged, according to TDF. Based on that lack of response, the jamming was started.

This war of the airwaves comes at an interesting time in France. Four weeks ago, an appeals court in Montpellier ruled that a privately owned radio station there could not be shut down by the government under present statutes. The court did not overrule the government's right to a broadcasting monopoly. It simply said that the laws currently on the books did not cover this case. To plug the loophole, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing immediately ordered Prime Minister Raymond Barre to present new legislation to the National Assembly which would reinforce the government's radio-TV monopoly.

The problems gets more complicated by the fact that in France, the 100-104 mgh bands are reserved for military use. It's common practice for certain frequencies to be set aside for the military, or airport, fire and police radios. In England, the government blocks 100-108 mgh. However, in Italy, the 100-104 mgh bands are available to private stations. The frequencies used by these four have been assigned them by Italy's National Broadcasters (ANT), which says it has been given the right to regulate private radio stations by the Italian government.

Speaking for the prime minister's office, Antoine de Clermont-Tonnerre suggested that the main problem with the Italian stations was their use of the 100-104 mgh frequencies. Of the four stations, only Radio Ventimiglia, at 99.2 mgh, does not fall in the 100-104 mgh range, and only it is not being jammed.

Whether this is actually by design or not is another question. At Radio Ventimiglia, the staff points out that its transmission signal falls exactly between those of France Inter and Radio Monte Carlo, and it can't be jammed without its neighbors being jammed as well.

Mr. Gatto says that he's applied for a TV license, that it's been approved and that his station here will be on the air before the end of this summer. He hasn't decided on his programming yet, but if he turns his antennas toward France, he could be putting the French government into an even more difficult position, and no one in Paris can guess what might happen.

So the war looks like it could escalate. The score to date is 3-1, with television reinforcements on the way. The Italians don't seem to show signs of giving up. And neither, of the French, because while Frank Sinatra sings, they go right on keeping time with beep-beep-beep.

In spite of the fact that two stations are involved, and that the jamming has been interpreted in Italy as an infringement on the freedom of private radio stations, Mr. Clermont-Tonnerre said that the order to jam did not come from the prime minister's office. He said that such matters would usually be handled by the Ministry of Culture.

There, spokesman Michel de la Borda said that he never heard anything about jamming and was, in fact, quite surprised to learn that such a thing was taking place.

Whoever is responsible, the beep-beep-beep goes on. Radio Continental in Nice, and TDF in Marseilles, the regional headquarters, doesn't deny that fact. It says that the orders came from Paris. In Paris—always insisting that the beep-beep-beep comes from radio-electronic countermeasures instead of jamming—TDF doesn't seem to want to take responsibility for the action either. When asked several times for the name of the person who actually signed the jamming order, TDF couldn't come up with one.

'We're not jamming. Instead, we're using certain radio-electronic countermeasures against radio stations that are in direct violation of both French and international statutes.'

TDF doesn't deny that these stations may be acting within their legal rights in Italy, but as soon as those transmissions cross the border, it becomes France's problem. Therefore, since the beginning of the year, Brigitte Schmitz claims that TDF has "numerous times" asked the Italian authorities to take action. Those requests have fallen on deaf ears. None of the requests have even been acknowledged, according to TDF. Based on that lack of response, the jamming was started.

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ization to broadcast. All we do is play music, so there's no reason to jam us."

Georgio Mobretti, the owner of Stereo 103 in San Remo, agrees. "The French do not have the right to jam us because we're legally operating on frequencies assigned to us by ANTT. Any way, I've been in business for almost three years. Why would they only worry about me now? No, this jamming has nothing to do with frequencies. The French simply don't want private radio stations competing with the government stations."

Contacted in Rome, a spokesman for ANTT said that if anyone was breaking the law, it was the French for illegally interfering with the rights of Italian radio. TDF says that international agreements signed in Stockholm specifically forbid the kinds of things that the Italians are perpetrating along the French border, and that those "radio-electronic countermeasures" are fully in keeping with the right of the French broadcasting monopoly to defend itself against such aggression.

To the meantime, the private radio phonocoma has taken Italy by storm. One estimate puts the total number of stations at 2,000, although ANTT says it only represents 600. Like America's "all-news" former radio, there are several Italian variations. Some stations, such as the four here, are all-music. Others are all-politics, or all-women's lib, or all-homosexual-rights, or all-pro-church, or all-anti-church. There are even some all-gossip stations which allow their listeners to talk on the air, saying anything they want to about their friends—the Nasco's.

The jamming comes from TDF's transmitter on Mt. Alman behind Nice, and TDF in Marseilles, the regional headquarters, doesn't deny that fact. It says that the orders came from Paris. In Paris—always insisting that the beep-beep-beep comes from radio-electronic countermeasures instead of jamming—TDF doesn't seem to want to take responsibility for the action either. When asked several times for the name of the person who actually signed the jamming order, TDF couldn't come up with one.

There's some hope left: A letter from a Los Angeles bank to a customer behind on his car loan payments: "This is a reminder from your friendly computer. You are \$48.88 in arrears on your payments. Please remit. If you do not, next time you will have to deal with a buman."

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In Chicago, Jackie Gleason was described as being in excellent condition after he was readmitted to Michael Reese Hospital because of chest pains. The entertainer had been admitted to the hospital Saturday, then released. He is waiting for the results of tests.

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When Bob Harper, a former Democratic member of the Montana Legislature, received a fund-raising letter from the state Repub-

PEOPLE: Lee Marvin Counters 'Services'

Lee Marvin has an answer for Michelle Triola, his former girlfriend whose lawsuit brought on the "Marvin decision" under which a dumped mistress may win virtually the same rights as a wife in California courts. The case is still in the courts, with her asking for more than \$1 million and half Marvin's Malibu home. Now Marvin is countering in Los Angeles, charging she failed to live up to her "contract" to devote her full time and attention to him, refused to go on some trips with him and violated confidences. Marvin wants \$1 million for his services as companion, counselor and entertainer.

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Prince Rainier of Monaco and Princess Grace may be trying to buy the big new diamond found in South Africa as a wedding gift for their daughter, Princess Caroline.

Newspaper reports in London are speculating Caroline is marrying Philippe Junot next month. The purchase would be a timely family investment," said London's Evening Standard. It reported that the Rainiers were in Paris and it said that besides their friend, American Harry Winston, "one of the world's best-known diamond dealers," also is there. Following Johanna report that a European royal family bids put in a bid for the \$35.9-carat stone, the Evening Standard said that besides the Rainiers, only the Belgian and Dutch royal families would be in a position to make such a purchase.

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About 100 women carrying feminist banners and chanting slogans protested outside the Miss Mexico beauty pageant in Mexico City, saying such contests "incite violence against women by reducing them to sexual objects." "We're not against the contest participants," said Analia Elias of the National Women's Movement. "They are victims like we are of a system that makes beauty contests their only way to get recognition."

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